THE EXCAVATION OF SEVEN BRONZE AGE BARROWS ON THE MOORLANDS OF NORTH-EAST YORKSHIRE

by

T.C.M. Brewster and A.E. Finney

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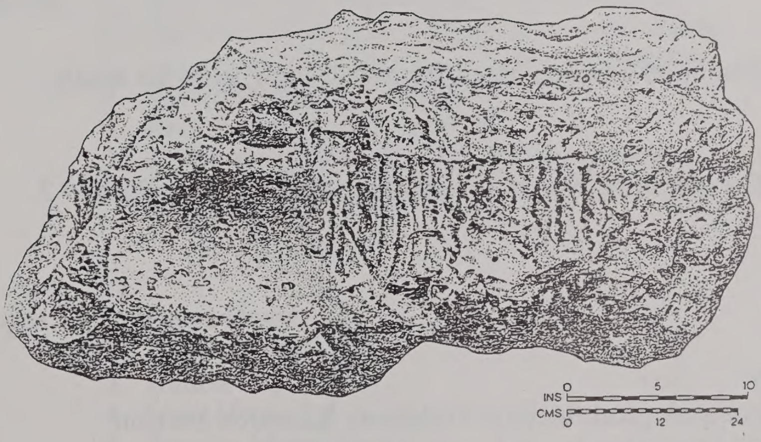

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Title Page: Carved Stone No. 16 from Hutton Buscel Moor Barrow 2.

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ABSTRACT

This report records excavations by the late T.C.M. Brewster of seven Early Bronze Age Barrows in N.E. Yorkshire, one in the Whitby area, the others on the Tabular Hills inland from Scarborough. Two had been badly disturbed and another was incompletely recorded.

Pre-barrow activity took place during the 3rd millennium BC at two barrows (Sawdon Moor).

All barrows gave evidence of two or three phases of construction and six had peripheral kerbs. Barrow construction spans the Early Bronze Age 2000 - 1400 BC, and burial associations with Food Vessel and Collared Urns accompany successive phases of mound construction. Radiocarbon dates were obtained for some burial and constructional phases.

Pollen analyses from barrow structures and old land surfaces generally showed a deforested heath moorland when the barrows were built. Detailed evaluations of flint artefacts, pottery and human bones are given in specialist reports.

PREFACE

This report comprises the results of barrow excavations undertaken by T.C.M. Brewster, Director of the East Riding Archaeological Research Committee, on behalf of the Department of the Environment, between 1961 and 1972. All the sites were on the Tabular Hills, west of Scarborough, except Gnipe Howe which was on the coast, south of Whitby. All sites were threatened by cultivation.

Vast numbers of barrows survive on the North York Moors, but probably more were destroyed when the open moorland was cultivated in the nineteenth century and again in the World Wars. Forestry planting has taken its toll during the present century.

Throughout the nineteenth century many extant barrows were dug by pot-hunters and antiquarians working for museums. The known barrow diggers such as James Ruddock, Thomas Kendall, Samuel Anderson, Albert Lord Londesborough, Canon Atkinson and Canon Greenwell were rivalled by many minor and often unknown figures.

Of the barrows on the Moors investigated in the twentieth century, few have been published. Two of the series excavated by T.C.M. Brewster have already been reported, i.e. Wykeham Moor and Irton Moor I (Brewster, 1973). The sites reported in this volume complement the unpublished neighbouring sites on Irton Moor dug D.G. Coombs and D.D.A. Simpson. The important series of barrows on Broxa, Silpho and Suffield Moors excavated in the late 1940s by W.H. Lamplough and J.R. Lidster, still remain to be published.

At the time of T.C.M. Brewster's death in July 1984 reports in draft had been completed with the illustrations for Sawdon Moor, Gnipe Howe and Hutton Buscel Moor Barrow 2. This report has been completed, by Miss A.E. Finney and the staff of the East Riding Archaeological Research Committee. The Committee thanks all who worked on this report, particularly the late Dr. D.A. Spratt who edited the final draft.

The finds are deposited in Scarborough Museum, the British Museum and Whitby Museum.

T.G. Manby,
Chairman E.R.A.R.T.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The excavation of the barrow sites was directed by T.C.M. Brewster with a team of workmen and volunteers. All the excavations and this publication were financed by the Department of Environment (formerly the Ministry of Works) now the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England).

I am grateful to past staff and volunteers for information which has aided the writing of this report; also for comments from E.R.A.R.C.'s Committee members - C. Burgess, H. Ramm, and R. Robertson-Mackay and especially for the encouragement of T.G. Manby.

I thank the National Archaeological Record and especially A. Aberg for recommending the printing and computerisation of the extensive photographic archive; also the Ancient Monuments Laboratory for the radio-carbon determinations and J. Dawes for the human bone reports.

The finds were processed and catalogued by B.E.L. Robinson and drawn by M.W. Stephenson, G. Pallant-Sidaway, Gillian Varndell and T.G. Manby, who also contributed detailed pottery evaluations. All other publication drawings were drawn by L.J. Magson, M.W. Stephenson, P.A. Ware, C.S. Weston and the co-author based on the original field drawings by A. Brewster, R.A. Hall and others. The photography for Plates P1-P9 was by T.C.M. Brewster.

All dates given in the report are in calibrated radio carbon dates BC

A.E. Finney

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1. GNIPE HOWE

INTRODUCTION

Gnipe Howe Round Barrow was excavated early in 1972, as the landowner, Mr Thompson, intended to remove it. It was in the parish of Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre at NGR NZ 9340 8560, and stood at 180m O.D. The site is in the northern sector of farm buildings belonging to Gnipe Howe Farm (Fig. 2). Both the farm and the barrow are on a sandstone spur of reclaimed moorland less than 400 metres from the sea. The nearby cliff face had several jet mines, and at least one mining tunnel ran under the farm.

Excavation in 1972 showed that the barrow had been slighted extensively in Quadrant A by quarrying and in Quadrants B and C by making a tunnel and a boundary wall cutting away 2.8m of the mound (Fig. 3). Quadrant D had been damaged by quarrying in about 1900. In the late 1930s a deposit of bone was dug out, possibly from the disturbance in Quadrant A. There was also much evidence that the barrow had been probed and sections of the kerb removed.

THE EXCAVATION

1. BARROW STRUCTURE

The barrow was built on a natural prominence. Limestone blocks and some soil (Layer A) were laid on the original subsoil of sandstone rubble and grey-fawn silty soil (Layer B) to produce a cairn (Figs. 3 and 4). It contained the primary burial in the cist grave (Plate P2). The cairn was capped by a layer of dull fawn-grey soil (Layer E) which was associated with a secondary Collared Urn cremation. A nineteenth century jet mining tunnel cut into the natural sandstone in Quadrant A. Excavation in Quadrants D/C located the remnants of a limestone kerb, protected by a layer of mound material redeposited during the construction of the roadway (Fig. 4, 3-4, Layer C). The remainder of the kerb had been robbed in modern times, although a section of kerb slot was located in Quadrant D, running east-west for 1.85m. The relationship between the kerb and the barrow is unclear, the section through the barrow (Fig. 4, 3-4) shows the in-situ kerb covered by mound slip (Layer I).

2. THE CIST

Excavation in Quadrant A located a partially robbed stone-lined cist containing a Food Vessel (Pot 5, Fig. 31, 5), and deposits of cremated bone and charcoal. Two samples of the charcoal from the cist produced radio-carbon dates of 1290 ± 80 bc, (HAR 4933) and 1500 ± 90 bc (HAR 8787).

Deposits of cremated bone were found both inside and around the Food Vessel and from the disturbed eastern side of the cist. As some of the cremated bone was found in situ outside the vessel, the occurrence of bone in the vessel appears to be fortuitous. Analysis of the bone suggested the presence of at least two individuals, a female aged approximately 20 years and a male aged 12-16 years (Report 3A). The cist grave was sealed by sandstone rubble and soil (Layer A).

3. THE PITS

Excavation in Quadrant C located two shallow pits. Pit 1 measured 0.23m in diameter and survived to a depth of 0.1m. Fragments of a Collared Urn (Pot 1, Fig. 31) and a deposit of a cremated bone were found in a disturbed area close to the pit.

Although Collared Urns are frequently found as secondary burials in pits in round barrows, the occurrence of the pot near the pit may be fortuitous and due to disturbance. The pit may possibly be a modern feature. Pit 2 measured 0.72m in diameter east-west and 0.15m in depth. There were no finds from the pit filling.

Four pottery vessels were also located from within the barrow mound (Fig. 31)

Pot 1, a Collared Urn (Fig. 31.1) was originally found in four separate plans (Fig. 2), some at Pit 1.

Associated with Pot 1 were 50 grams of calcined bone, analysis of which showed that the deposit represented an adult of undetermined sex, aged approximately 24-25 years (Report 3A). Accompanying the cremation was some unburnt animal bone.

Pot 2, a fragmentary accessory cup was found in Quadrant B, 0.28m below the plough soil. The sherds (reconstructed in Fig. 31.2) were associated with 20 grams of cremated bone, of a young adult, sex unknown (page 52). A calcined flint flake and an unburnt flint flake were found close to the pot; charcoal and ash were also present. All the finds were in an undisturbed area of the barrow mound.

Pot 3, an undecorated Collared Urn, was located in Quadrant B, just south of the east-west cross baulk. The vessel was found in a collapsed state, oriented north to south, 0.15m below the plough soil and embedded in an undisturbed deposit of dark silty soil (0.07m deep). Only partial reconstruction was possible (Fig. 31.3).

Associated with the vessel were many fragments of charcoal and 65 grams of cremated bone, representing an adolescent aged 10 to 16 years (page 53). The cremation was also associated with fragments of animal bone.

A sample of charcoal associated with Pot 3 produced a C14 date of 3440 ± 90 bc (HAR 8773).

Pot 4 is represented by four rims and a shoulder which were found as a single deposit in a disturbed area of Quadrant B at a depth of 0.36m.

In 1856 a glass bead was found at the Gnipe Howe, possibly representing an Anglian burial (Meaney, 1964, 293). The 1972 excavation failed to locate traces of any Anglian grave, probably because of the high degree of disturbance.

Artefacts from Gnipe Howe

Pot 1 (Fig. 31.1) Tripartite Collared Urn attributed to Longworth's Secondary (Longworth 1984, 40-1). Restored profile. Impressed cord line decoration on collar.

Pot 2 (Fig. 31.2) Accessory Vessel, basis cup form, finger nail impressions forming alternating panels. Fragmentary, base missing.

Pot 3 (Fig. 31.3) Tripartite Collared Urn of the Secondary Series, notable for its tall proportions and lack of decoration. Restored from fragments.

Pot 4 (Fig. 31.4) Rim and shoulder fragments, possibly of a Collared Urn. Casual slash impressions below rim.

Pot 5 (Fig. 31.5) A developed Food Vessel of Abercromby's Type 2. Decorated with cord line impressions arranged in an overall pattern over the exterior and on rim bevel. Complete.

A Beaker rim sherd (Fig. 31.6), horizontal grooved decoration. From the disturbed mound material.

Flint artefacts (Fig. 32) from the mound; associated with the cremation burial in the cist was a plano-convex knife (Fig. 32.2) and flakes. Detailed in Finds Catalogue (pages 67-70). One worked piece of jet, a pendant (Fig. 33), was found in the outer mound.

Summary of Gnipe Howe Barrow

The barrow was constructed in two phases

1. A cairn covering a cist and two pits of uncertain age. The cist contained a Developed Food Vessel (Abercromby Type 2) dated 2000-1800 BC, and gave radio carbon dates 1290 ± 80 and 1550 ± 90 bc, the latter being nearly compatible with the Early Bronze Age Fargo phase (Burgess 1986) of 1800-1650 BC

2. A capping mound of soil associated with a late group Collared Urn with accessory cup, dated to the succeeding Aldbourne-Edmondsham phase 1650-1450 BC Charcoal associated with the urn dated 1490 ± 90 bc. A limestone kerb could not be identified with either phase.

2. HUTTON BUSCEL BARROW 1 (HOLT HOWE)

INTRODUCTION

Hutton Buscel Barrows 1 and 2 (TA 9585 8720 and TA 9595 8720) stood on Corallian limestone terrain in a ploughed field, Moor Closes, to either side of a trackway called the Great Moor Road (TA 9590 8720). To the north of Barrow 1 and north-west of Barrow 2 stands a third barrow in a plantation (TA 9585 8727); it was probably probed in the nineteenth century. To the south of Barrow 2 is Basking Howe (TA 9612 8618), and there are many other barrows and barrow sites to the north. Damage to the barrow mounds was caused particularly by the farming changes following the Enclosure Acts of 1750-1 and 1789-90. Hutton Buscel 1 was excavated in September 1961 and June 1962 by private funding, the workforce provided by the British Junior Naturalist Association.

EXCAVATION

1. BARROW STRUCTURE

The excavation which comprised three linear trenches (Fig. 5) established that this was a two-stage round barrow with associated cremation burials, a ditch and a central timber mound.

The barrow consisted of an inner mound of grey silt and turf, capped by an outer mound of soil. The recording of this site is sparse; it is consequently impossible to estimate the sizes of the mounds. The ditch (Fig. 6) provides the only indicator of the diameter.

Excavation in Trench 1 and 2 in 1961 located portions of the ditch in Areas D/E and J. The photographic archive only shows the ditch in relationship to the other associated features and does not show the ditch dimensions. The composition of the mound material indicates that the ditch was dug to provide construction material.

2. THE PITS

The scarcity of notebooks and the time lapse between excavation and evaluation has resulted in the loss of information. The Scarborough Evening News of June 1962 records that four cremation pits were found in the 1961 season, but only Pit 3 is recorded on plan.

Excavation located four pits, three of which are recorded in the photographic archive (Pits 1, 2 and 3).

Excavation in Trench 3, Area B, located a "mound" of decayed/carbonised wooden planks, approximately 1.8m square. It is perhaps best to consider them as a primary mound, similar to the soil mounds located at Sawdon Moor 1 and 2 and perhaps also akin to the stone clay and chalk platforms.

Below the timber mound were a number of small stones and two larger stones set into the pre-barrow land surface. The stones capped a pit measuring approximately 0.3m in diameter and cut to a depth of 0.25m. The fill consisted of charcoal and cremated bone. Analysis of the deposit indicated a single child. (pages 54-5). Associated with the deposit was a badly preserved bronze awl.

The positions of the pit and associated mound indicates that this pit represented the primary burial and was directly associated with the Inner Mound.

Pit 2 was in the northern section of Trench 2, Area B. Due to the inadequate recording and loss of cremation deposits it is impossible to equate any individual deposit with this feature.

Excavation of Trench 1, Area A located pit 3 in the western section, which yielded Collared Urn 2 (Fig. 35). Photographs suggest a diameter slightly over 0.35m.

Removal of the baulk between Areas A and B, Trench 3 revealed pit 4 with a Collared Urn 1 (Fig. 34). There is no record of the position of this pot in relation to the mound or pre-barrow land surface, nor to its exact location along the baulk. Even so, typology places the pot earlier than the Collared Urn 2 (Pit 3), providing a place in the burial sequence of the mound.

3. POTTERY FINDS

The two Collared Urns can be assigned to Longworth's secondary series (Longworth 1984, 29-42), Urn 1 being assessed as earlier than Urn 2 on typological grounds. They are discussed in Specialist Report (page 49).

Summary of Hutton Buscel 1

This barrow, incompletely recorded, comprised two phases of construction:-

1. An inner mound of grey silt. Below this were four pits dug into the natural levels, pits 1 and 2 lying below a mound of decayed timber.

    1. Contained the primary cremation

    2. Contained a cremation

    3. Contained a Collared Urn of Longworth's Secondary Series, dating 1800 to 1650 BC

    4. Containing a Collared Urn of the same style and date range, but typologically earlier than the urn from Pit 3.

2. An outer mound of soil.

The outer ditch could not be allocated to either of the phases.

3. HUTTON BUSCEL BARROW 2

INTRODUCTION

Hutton Buscel Barrow 2 (TA 9595 8720) was excavated in August and September of 1965, in response to continual plough damage.

EXCAVATION

1. BARROW STRUCTURE

Excavation showed that the mound had been constructed in two distinct stages; an inner mound of turf and soil and an outer mound of soil scrape. The disturbance of the grave and platform suggested a previous excavation. Beaker sherds were found in both mounds.

The inner mound of turf and soil (Fig. 11, Layer C) measured 9.97m in diameter. Sections through the barrow (Fig. 11) show that the turf mound was erected directly upon the pre-barrow land surface (Layer F), although in Trench 3, Area 2, the mound was built on a layer of paddled grey silt (Fig. 11, Layer E). The inner mound sealed approximately 80% of a stone platform and a grave. Associated with the inner mound was a Miniature Food Vessel (Fig 39.1) found in Trench 4, Area H2 lying on the pre-barrow land surface and sealed by the inner mound. The pot was not associated with any other artefacts. The outer mound was 13.85m in diameter and composed of light brown-grey soil (Fig. 11, Layer B) and sealed Pit 1 (Trench 6, Area B3) and the remaining 20% of the stone platform (Trench 6, Area D3 and Trench 5, Areas T2 and U2). Sections through the barrow showed that much of the outer mound had slipped since the completion of the mound, due to natural weathering and ploughing. One section (Trench 6, South) revealed lenses of turf, indicating where the barrow had grassed over after a phase of mound redeposition.

Plough damage to the barrow had shown the presence of a kerb. Excavation showed that it was approximately 15.4m in diameter and composed of over sixty various sized stones, mainly local, of Coral Rag and Calcareous Grit (Report 4).

A number of the stones in the circle were worked, the irregular pecked cup-mark design being predominant, i.e. kerbstones 5, 6, 27, 33, 45, 46, 48 (Pl.5), 53, and 60. Kerbstone 44 possessed cup-marks and incised lines. Kerbstone 41 had incised lines on one face, as did 16. Kerbstone 42 was decorated by pecking, a human face and a disc shaped motif possibly a shield (Pl. 5). Kerbstone 9 was called the keystone due to two deep drilled perforations, and to the north of kerbstone 9 was kerbstone 40, which with kerbstone 9 could be north and south markers. Sections of the kerb had been removed prior to the excavation and also disturbed by the plough. Excavation suggested that certain portions of the kerb had previously been more than one course high (Fig. 7, Trench 6, Area E3 and Trench 3 Area W). Stratigraphic evidence showed much mound slip before the erection of the kerb and in most areas the kerb/kerb slot stands on average 0.3m above the pre-barrow land surface. This implies that the kerb was a very late feature in the barrow's construction. This could be seen as an attempt to prevent further slipping of the mound, or perhaps the kerb was erected as a prestige element. Kerb stones from the site were either accessioned by Scarborough Museum or reburied at the site.

PIT 1 (Fig. 7) was a small stone-lined pit measuring approximately 0.18m in diameter, cut into the pre-barrow land surface and sealed with a limestone capstone. The pit was filled with charcoal, dark grey silty soil and hazelnut shells. There was no evidence of a cremation, or any trace of burning; it was thought to be a ritual pit.

A single layer of irregular-shaped burnt and unburnt limestone blocks was laid on the central pre-barrow land surface, primarily in the area around the grave. Associated with the platform to the south-west was a deposit of burnt and unburnt limestone blocks embedded in the pre-barrow land surface.

The plan of the platform (Fig. 7) shows a scarcity of stone in the region of the grave. There was disturbed mound material in and above the grave and portions of platform were found in the grave. This suggests that originally the grave had been sealed by the stone platform, which in turn was sealed by the inner mound. Disturbances of the mound and grave also indicated a previous excavation. The deposit of stones to the south-west of the grave appeared to be deliberately shaped and possibly intended for the platform around the grave. Excavation of the platform located a cylindrical jet bead (Trench 4, Area S2, Fig. 46.1), and a number of unworked flints (Trench 6, Area D2). (Figs. 7 and 8). Beneath the stone platform were traces of three stakeholes, (two in Trench 5, Area U2 and one in Area T2). All cut the pre-barrow land surface and were sealed by the platform. They may have contained marking posts for siting the grave.

2. GRAVE AND CREMATIONS

Grave 1 (Figs. 7 and 8) in 1965 measured 3.85m by 1.54m and was cut to a depth of 0.77m below the pre-barrow land surface. The grave fill (Fig. 11) was a disturbed turf stack mound (Layer C) with a lower fill of light grey silty soil (Layer I). A layer of irregularly heaped stones - portions of the redeposited platform - was found on a ledge on the inside of the grave. The ledge may be interpreted as material compacted around an in situ coffin. The shape and size of the ledge and area of "coffin" are identical to the coffin burial found later at Irton Moor I. The upper fill of the grave, and the disturbed portions of the platform, suggested that the grave had been broken into prior to the 1965 excavation. The lower fill produced evidence of a burial, represented by a body stain and decayed fragments of skull, patella and limb bones. Analysis of the remains (Report 3C) showed that the bone fragments represented one individual of unknown sex, aged 8-9 years at death. Finds from the grave were seven flints lying on a piece of turf. Due to the disturbed grave stratigraphy, the turf and flints may once have been part of the inner mound and therefore do not represent grave goods. Non-artefactual finds included several land snails (cepaea hortensis) and the bones of a non-mammal, probably a toad. The grave was originally sealed by the limestone platform and also possibly immediately - as no section through the barrow mound suggests otherwise - by the turf stack inner mound.

Excavation located four cremation deposits, all secondary to the primary burial in Grave 1. Cremation deposit 1, Trench 3, Area X, was found in a pit cut into the lower level of the inner mound and associated with a calcined flint blade. Analysis (page 56) showed the deposit represented a single adult female. Cremation deposit 2, Trench 4, Area J2, was found at a depth of 0.1m. At a greater depth four stone blocks, charcoal and more calcined bone were located. The platform had been laid at the bottom of a hollow but no dimensions were recorded. Analysis of the calcined bone (page 56) showed that the deposit represented a single individual, possibly a young male. Prior to the 1965 excavation field walking by Dr I.M. Stead and D. Dymond located an Accessory Cup (Fig. 39.2) and a deposit (3) of cremated bone from the centre of the barrow. Analysis of the deposit (page 56) showed that the material was a token sample from the cremation of a single adult male over 25 years at death. Cremation 4, Trench 5, Area U2, was associated with the Food Vessel Urn (Fig. 37). The bone represented a single individual, a child or juvenile, of unknown sex (page 56). Part of the deposit may represent a second individual of adult age or a second juvenile. In close association to vessel 1 was a second vessel (Trench 4, Area K2), also badly plough damaged. Vessel 2 - an Enlarged Food Vessel Urn (Fig. 38) had been inverted and placed into a pit cut into the outer mound; ploughing had removed the base. Associated with the pot were two scrapers and a broken plano-convex knife. There was no evidence that the vessel was associated with a cremation deposit, although plough damage removed c.60% of the lower area of the pot and may have removed related material. Trench 5, Area Q2, yielded a fragmentary Food Vessel (Fig. 36) on the pre-barrow land surface and sealed beneath a layer of charcoal in the outer mound.

3. POTTERY

This important pottery assemblage comes from an area in which most of the known Bronze Age pottery was recovered by excavation during the late 18th to the mid-19th centuries. Any of a number of barrow diggers could have dug into Hutton Buscel 2 and obtained relics from the central disturbed area.

1. Food Vessel (Fig. 36.1) found on the pre-barrow land surface. Reconstructable, fine orange-light brown fabric. Cord impressed decoration.

2. Enlarged Food Vessel (Fig. 37) found in the outer Mound. Plough disturbed and the presence of a "lid" was recorded by the excavator before lifting vessel in a block. No evidence of any lid after conservation. Fragmentary, coarse gritty fabric, light grey exterior. Cord impressions on the bevel and notched lip and ridge.

3. Enlarged Food Vessel (Fig. 38.1) found inverted in the Outer Mound with a cremation. Upper portion, base missing; similar fabric to the previous vessel. Cord impressed decoration.

4. Miniature Food Vessel (Fig. 39.1) found on pre-barrow land surface. Fine light orange-brown fabric, black core. Incised herring bone decoration.

5. Accessory cup (Fig. 39.2) found during field walking on the surface of the barrow. Plain.

6. Beaker sherds (Fig. 40) scattered in the mound and its slip, probably derived from nearby pre-barrow occupational activity. Decorated with comb impressed and incised lines including hatched triangles and zig-zag motifs (Fig. 40.1). Some pieces with horizontal cord impressions.

4. FLINT

Flint assemblage (Fig. 42-45) summarised in Table 1 and described in Finds Catalogue - (pages 74-81):-

	FV Group	EFV Group	Grave	Sub-Soil	PBS	Mound	Mound Slip	Plough Soil
Core						1		2
Blade	1					2	1	
Flake			2					1
Arrow Head					1 LSA	1 T&B	1 T&B	
Scraper		3	4	2	1	8	7	7
Knife	1							
Serrated Blade						2		
Worked	1		1		2	1		3

Table 1. Hutton Buscel Barrow 2: Analysis of Flint Industry

PBS = Pre-barrow soil FV = Food Vessel 1 EFV = Enlarged FV

Arrowheads: LSA = Leaf-shaped T&B = Tanged and Barbed

Worked jet consisted of two beads (Fig. 46). A cylindrical bead from stone platform sealed by the inner mound and a globular bead came from the mound slip.

Summary of Hutton Buscel Barrow 2

The barrow was constructed in two stages:-

1. An inner mound of turf and soil, below which were:-
    1. a pit containing charcoal
    2. a rectangular grave with remains of an inhumation and possibly a coffin. It was sealed by a limestone pavement.
    3. On the old land surface there was a fragmented Miniature Food Vessel (Abercromby Type 2, 2000 - 1800 BC) without bones or artefacts.
2. An outer mound of soil scrape, containing four secondary cremations:-
    1. in a pit cut into the inner mound
    2. a cremation deposit above stone blocks and charcoal

3. at the top centre an Accessory Cup (1800 - 1650 BC)
4. cremation with two Enlarged Food Vessels (Types 2 and 3), 1800 - 1650 BC)

On the old land surface below the outer mound was a fragmentary Food Vessel (1800 - 1650 BC).

Beaker sherds were scattered through both mounds.

An outer kerb, constructed very late in the sequence, consisted of sixty stones, some of which had linear and cup carvings.

IRTON MOOR BARROW 2

Introduction

Irton Moor Barrow 2 lay on Beacon Flat (TA 0065 8768) in Irton parish. It was excavated in November 1971, due to continual plough damage. The barrow had suffered considerable disturbance. There was evidence of twentieth century military activity (.303 calibre cartridge shells) and three undatable trenches were dug into the mound, probably in the 1914-18 was. There was also considerable disturbance by rabbits. Damage had also occurred by clearance of cairn stones from the centre (Fig. 13), probably in the nineteenth century.

EXCAVATION

The mound (Fig. 13) survived 13.23m north-south and 12.3m east-west and to a height of 0.61m. It comprised a sandstone cairn capped by soil. The cairn covered an area 6m in diameter and had originally lain directly on the old land surface. It had been damaged by an investigation of the pit and, later, by ploughing. It was capped by a mound of brown silty soil, scraped up from its surroundings. A pit had been cut into the subsoil prior to building the cairn. It was just off-centre and measured 0.61m by 0.3m and was 0.6m deep. A large stone with tool sharpening scores lay above the pit. Another pit lay to the north of the first pit and there were two small post holes to the south. There were no other definable structures, and the only finds were flints of uncertain date.

5. SAWDON MOOR BARROWS 1 & 2

INTRODUCTION

Sawdon Moor Barrows 1 and 2 were excavated from April to September 1966, due to continual plough damage. Some of the pre-barrow pits lay between the barrows, which are therefore recorded as one site. These two round barrows were situated on Cock Moor to the north-west of the village of Sawdon in the parish of Brompton. Both stood at 169m O.D. on the north side of the road from Sawdon to Granary Farm. Barrow 1 (NGR SE 9350 8590) stands to the north-west of Barrow 2 (NGR SE 9365 8555). To the north-west of Sawdon Moor 1, south of Granary Farm, stands an unnamed tumulus (NGR SE 9300 8595), and an extensive series of barrows was recorded on the O.S. maps on the moorland to the north, now covered with plantation. The barrows stand on the south-facing slope of the Tabular Hills. The underlying rock is a Calcareous sandstone known as Greystone or the Passage Beds of the Corallian Series. The bedrock is overlain by a soft deposit, in places up to 1.2m thick, of yellow-fawn sandy subsoil derived from the underlying rock.

Both Barrows 1 and 2 had been much levelled by the plough, accounting for the high degree of mound slip (Layer A, Figs. 19 and 24) and disturbed by rabbits and trees. Unrecorded digging also took place.

SAWDON MOOR BARROW 1

EXCAVATION

PHASE 1: PRE-BARROW USE OF THE SITE

Excavation to the east of the barrow located a number of pits cut into the subsoil and predating its construction. Time constraint resulted in selective excavation with only certain portions of the site (Fig. 15) dug to subsoil level in 1966. The position of pit 14 suggests that there may have been similar features to the south of the fully excavated area. The pits and related finds are discussed below. The numbering of the pits represents the excavation sequence. Pits 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14 lay below Barrow 1, and Pits 1, 2, 5, 7, 12 and 13 in an area up to 4m north-east of the barrow kerb. (Figs. 15-18)

PIT 1, Trench 6, Area D3, measured 0.79m west-north-west to east-south-east and was cut into the subsoil (Layer G) to a depth of approximately 0.25m, and filled with a mixture of subsoil and grey loam. Associated with the pit were three worked flints (Fig. 58), at least four Peterborough Ware vessels (Mortlake style) (Fig. 48) and a quartzite pounder.

PIT 2, Trench 6, Area E3 was separated by approximately 0.5m of soil from Pit 1 (Fig. 18). The pit measured 0.82m north-west to south-east and was cut 0.25m into the subsoil. The fills of the pit included a dark grey soil (Layer O), subsoil mix (Layer M) and a lens of burnt soil (Layer N). Associated with the pit were five flint artefacts (Fig. 59) and six to eight vessels in Peterborough style (Mortlake style), (Fig. 49 and 59).

PIT 3, Trench 5, Area T2, measured 0.6m east to west and was cut 0.17m into the subsoil. The fill was uniform dark grey soil with charcoal lumps (Layer P) sealed by mound slip. Finds from the pit were limited to a base sherd (Fig. 51.1).

PIT 4, Trench 5, Area S2, measured 0.7m east to west and was cut 0.15m into the subsoil. The fill was dark grey soil capped by mound slip (Layer A). Finds were one flint artefact (Fig. 60), a Beaker rim sherd and a rim sherd from the Late Neolithic vessel in Pit 8.

PIT 5, Trench 6/7, Area D3/N3, measured approximately 1.46m in diameter and was cut into the subsoil to a depth of 0.20m. The fill was of dark and light grey soil (Layers R and S). Finds were two flint artefacts (Fig. 61), and various pottery sherds including five decorated rim sherds (Fig. 53: 1-5) in Peterborough Ware. (Mortlake).

PIT 6, Trench 5, Area S2 measured approximately 1.07m by 0.7m. Associated finds included two flint artefacts (Fig. 62: 1-2).

PIT 8, Trench 5, Area T2/U2, measured approximately 0.7m by 0.56m. Associated finds included four bucket-shaped vessels dated to Late Neolithic (Fig 54).

PIT 9, Trench 5, Area K2, measured approximately 0.52m in diameter. Finds were three small undecorated sherds of pottery.

PIT 12, Trench 6, Area D3, measured approximately 0.3m in diameter. Associated finds were six sherds of pottery, including a fragmentary bowl, a decorated rim sherd and a decorated body sherd, at least two vessels of Peterborough Ware (Fig. 55) (Fengate Style).

The close proximity of Pits 12 and 13 suggests that they were probably originally two separate pits which had been greatly affected by erosion. Associated finds from Pit 13 were three flint artefacts (Fig. 63: 1-3) and four body sherds.

PIT 14, located on a section through the barrow mound (Fig. 19), was cut into the subsoil, and capped by the pre-barrow surface. There were no finds.

SUMMARY

Eleven features were recorded as pre-dating the barrow. All the features, with the exception of Pit 14 contained pottery. Pits 1-6, 8 and 12-13 all contained Peterborough Ware.

PHASE 2: THE BARROW STRUCTURE

Despite the high degree of disturbance, excavation showed a three-stage round barrow, with three related cremation pits, a kerb, (Pits 7, 10 and 11) and a hearth (Hearth 1). The first stage mound was approximately 6m in diameter and composed of turf soil scrape (Fig. 19, Layer D). The mound sealed two cremation pits which represent the primary burials at the site. The second stage mound was erected directly upon the first stage mound and measured approximately 8.5m in diameter and was composed of turf, soil scrape and subsoil (Fig. 19, Layer C). Portions of this stage had been disturbed by the plough, animals and tree roots (Fig. 19, Layer X). The third stage mound was similar in composition to Stages 1 and 2, but with a higher percentage of subsoil (Fig. 19, Layer B), reflecting the removal of soil near the site. Sections show that within the kerb the pre-barrow land surface (Layer F) remained intact, whereas outside the kerb the turf soil had been removed and the level of subsoil reduced (Fig. 19). In 1966 the third stage mound measured approximately 12.3m in diameter and had suffered considerably from plough, animal and tree disturbance. These factors and natural erosion account for the considerable extent of mound slip (Fig. 19, Layer A).

PIT 7, Trench 6, Area C3, measured approximately 0.36m in diameter, with a fill of dark grey soil. Associated finds were fragments of calcined bone, calcined flint and a Collared Urn base/wall sherd (Fig. 51.2). Examination of the calcined bone found in the pit suggested the bone was probably human (Report 3D). A C14 date for the charcoal in the pit produced a date of 1380 ± 140 bc (NPL 197).

PIT 10, Trench 3, Area B2, was situated away from the main pit grouping and the pottery assemblage reflects a different period of use. The pit measured 0.76m by 0.42m and was filled with grey soil, light grey soil, charcoal, and burnt red soil. Finds included a pottery base/wall sherd and sherds of a zonally decorated Southern S3/S4 British Beaker (Fig. 57), found in the north-east edge of the pit in the grey soil fill.

To the east of Pit 10, Trench 3, Area A2/B2, Hearth 1 was first seen as a circular red stain. Excavation produced a shallow hole with an uniform fill of grey soil and no finds.

PIT 11, Trench 2, Area P measured 0.75m in diameter, and was sealed by the first stage barrow mound. The fill was a uniform layer of grey soil, identical to the fills of the other pre-barrow pits. Finds were small fragments of bone and a deposit of hazel nut shells. The feature was perhaps a votive pit, related to the cremation pits.

Encircling the barrow was a kerb 16.6m in diameter composed of various sized sandstone and limestone blocks and thin slabs of limestone inserted beside the kerb stones as supports. Smaller stones were placed on the larger blocks to increase height. Most of the kerb stones had been inserted into the pre-barrow land surface, the erection of which in Trenches 5 and 6 had caused some damage to Pits 3, 4 and 6. Two of the kerb stones in Trench 4, Area G2 had pecked marks and a small cup mark (Fig. 68).

Sealed beneath the first stage mound were two pits cut into the pre-barrow land surface, each containing burnt soil and cremated bone. Cremation Pit 1, in Trench 3, Area Y was approximately 0.46m in diameter and cut 0.11m into the pre-barrow land surface. The fill consisted of dark grey soil, red soil and charcoal, each containing calcined bone. Analysis of the bone (page 57) showed that the deposit represented a child, probably between 6 and 12 years. Cremation Pit 2, in Trench 2/3, Areas O/P/Y and Z, was larger in size than Pit 1, measuring approximately 1.23m in diameter and cut 0.13m into the pre-barrow land surface, and filled with six distinct layers of soil, ash and charcoal; burnt red soil; yellow-fawn soil; fawn-grey soil and charcoal; dark grey soil; light grey soil, and a sample of calcined bone. Analysis of the bone (page 58) showed that more than one individual was represented by the token sample. Individual A was a mature adult male, probably over 30 years; Individual B an adult female, and Individual C a child of 6-7 years. All the individuals appeared to be cremated together with food offerings of meat joints, represented by fragments of a rib and a long bone shaft. Associated with the pit were three calcined flints.

C14 dating of oak charcoal from the pit gave 1530 ± 90 bc (NPL 196).

Pollen samples taken from the mound body of Barrow 1 and the pre-barrow land surface suggested that the barrow stood in a moorland environment (Report 5B).

SAWDON MOOR 1 POTTERY

Important groups of Late Neolithic pottery were obtained from pits both beneath the mound and to the east. Further scattered finds were recovered from the pre-mound soil and the barrow mound, in some cases fragments of the same vessels as those in the pits.

Note: A series of sherds was deposited at the British Museum in 1972 without finds coding and it is uncertain which of the pits they came from, Pit 2 or Pit 5.

PIT 1 (Fig. 48) Mortlake style (outside mound)

A major group of sherds in the Peterborough Ware style, including most of the body of a large bowl. At least four vessels are represented.

1. Many fragments of the body of a large bowl, small base slightly flattened. The fabric is heavy hard brown with reddish exterior; much grey-white crushed flint used as temper, occasional flake of brown flint, up to 8 mm. long. Decorated with rows of diagonal lines of false-cord impressions created with a blunt point. Tr 6 Sec D3 & E3. (a plain fragment of this bowl in Pit 2).

2. Rim sherd, expanded round top. Black, waxy surface, ironstone grits. Decorated with false-cord impressions worked up with blunt point. Tr 6.

3. Body fragment, compact hard dull red to grey exterior, reddish interior, black core. Crushed flint temper with some ironstone grit, cavities left by the solution of some large particles. A deeply incised herring-bone pattern. Tr 6 Sec PB (2) 21/5/66.

4. Body fragment, compact hard buff to pink fabric, black core; flint and ironstone grit. Decorated with shallow finger-nail pinching. A carbon layer over the interior. Tr 6 Sec D3 C(2) 21/5/66

PIT 2 (Figs. 49 and 50) Mortlake style (outside mound)

Sherds of six to eight vessels of Peterborough Ware.

1. Rim sherd, heavy expanded and moulded lip. Compact hard laminated fabric, buff to grey with reddish toned exterior; crushed white flint and limestone temper. Decorated on the interior with impressions possibly made with the end of a small bone, coarse horizontal cord impressions on the rim exterior. Plain neck. Tr 6 E3 (1) D 21/5/66.

2. Rim sherd, heavy with thin moulded lip elegantly curving down to a rounded shoulder. Smooth compact dull grey to buff, black core with buff interior. Small white flint temper. Rows of bone end impressions inside the rim. The exterior slope of the rim decorated with rows of blunt point impressions. Deep triangular sectioned strokes on the shoulder. Tr 6 Sec E3 Pit 2.

3. Rim and body sherds, expanded rim, deep hollow neck, the body has near vertical sides below a rounded shoulder. Hard compact soapy grey to buff fabric, laminated structure. Incised decoration, a chevron on the rim and casual criss-cross lines on the body. The deep cylindrical pits in the neck made by a hollow tube like a bone. Tr 6 Sec E3 (1), A(1) & D3 (3) 21/5/66 (Fragment also in Pit 1).

(Fig. 50)

1. Upper portion of a bowl, moulded hammer-shaped rim, deep neck down to rounded shoulder, globular body. Compact hard smooth grey to buff fabric, some ironstone grit and cavities left by dissolved temper. Incised decoration, a blurred chevron pattern on the rim, diagonal lines from the shoulder over the body which also has rows of finger nail impressions from the neck down onto the body. Pits in the neck made by a hollow cylinder such as a bone. A partial row of vertical finger nail impression in the interior below the lip. Tr 6 Sec E3. (Also a rim fragment in Pit 5).

2. Sherd from the upper part of a bowl, moulded hammer-shaped rim, deep neck. Dull buff to grey fabric, smooth exterior, black core, some ironstone grits. Interior and top of rim decorated with coarse cord line impressions, cord impressed herring bone pattern on the body, plain neck. Tr 6 Sec E3.

3. Rim sherd with internal bevel. Laminated soapy buff fabric with black core. Incised decoration, criss-cross lines within rim, lines grouped in pendant arcs on the exterior below the lip. Tr 6 Sec E3.

4. Body sherd, at least two others. Compact hard laminated fabric, soapy feel, grey to buff, pink toned exterior, grey core, ironstone and small white flint grit temper. Decorated with rows of vertical and diagonal lines made with a wedge-shaped tool. Tr 6 Sec E3 H (1) 21/5/66.

5. Body sherd. Compact laminated grey fabric, buff toned on interior, soapy feel, ironstone and white flint grit, one piece up to 9 mm. long. Faint incised diagonal lines and a row of wedge-shaped imprints with a plain zone below. Possibly same vessel as 4 above. Tr 6 Sec E3 G (1) 21/5/66.

6. Body sherd. Soft laminated fabric, soapy feel, buff to pink, grey core. Incised lattice pattern. Tr 6 Sec D3 (3) 27/5/66.

Other body sherds from this pit in similar fabric to above. A large sherd with finger nail imprints over the exterior, layer of carbon over the interior. Tr 6 Sec E3.

PIT 3 (Fig. 51.1) (Under mound)

Body and base with moulded foot. Coarse yellowish exterior, dark grey core and interior, flakey structure, profuse large stone temper. Irregular incised lattice pattern. Deep in pit with charcoal fragments and yellow to red ash. Tr 5 Sec T2.

A rim probably from Pit 5 (Fig. 52.2) in a similar fabric with finger-nail might be from the upper part of this vessel.

PIT 4 (Fig. 52.1) Beaker (Under mound)

1. Rim sherd, external lip. Compact fine buff fabric, dark grey core, sparse stone temper. A fine point used for incised lines on lip and below rim. The fabric places this sherd in the Beaker class.

Also from this were a few small plain sherds and crumbs; and a small piece of rim with incised C strokes from the Late Neolithic vessel in Pit 8 (Fig. 58.1).

PIT 5 (Fig. 52-53) (Outside mound)

Six vessels of Peterborough Ware are represented by rims, along with some smaller pieces are certainly from this pit. A further four vessels are represented by uncoded rims from this or Pit 2. typological considerations favour Pit 5.

(Fig. 52) Fengate style

2. Joining rim sherds, internal bevel. Compact buff, grey core, harsh sand tempering. Horizontal rows of finger-nail impressions forming a herring-bone pattern on the exterior and rim bevel. Tr. 6.

3. Rim, deep overhanging lip. Yellowish buff fabric, dark grey core, large stone grit. Decorated with scattered finger-nail impressions. No coding.

4. Rim, upright with external bevel. Compact dark brown, dark grey toned. A zone of incised lattice below the lip. No coding.

5. Collared rim with moulded cordon above a shallow groove, slightly moulded internal bevel. Compact fabric, brown exterior, interior buff, stone tempering. Casual finger-nail impressions below the lip, a row of cylindrical pits made with the broken end of a stick. No coding.

6. Collared rim with a shallow groove above a moulded cordon, a moulded internal bevel. Hard dark brown, dark grey toned exterior. Scattered C-shaped impression on the collar. No coding.

(Fig. 53) Mortlake Style

1. Upper part of a bowl, moulded rim, deep neck. Brown to buff laminated fabric, grey core. Finger tip pinching inside the rim, top of rim weathered and decoration indistinct. Incised diagonal lines in the neck with cylindrical pits pushed through, interior surface broken away. Fine curving lines on shoulder probably finger nail marking. Tr 6 A.

2. Rim sherd, thickened rim with shallow neck and rounded shoulder. Laminated fabric, buff with pink toned exterior, buff to grey interior, stone grit. Slash decoration over the rim and down the exterior made with a sharp point. Body sherds with incised criss-cross decoration. Tr 6 A (1) 17/5/66.

3. Rim sherd, thickened. Hard laminated fabric, buff to grey exterior, pink with grey toned interior, black core, stone and dark brown flint grit tempering. Incised decoration. Tr 6 A.

4. Rim sherd, moulded rounded lip. Hard buff fabric with pink tones, black core, soapy feel. Finger tip pinching on the interior, indistinct decoration on the rim, plain neck. Tr B.

5. Rim sherd, expanded and moulded. Laminated buff to grey fabric with a soapy feel. False cord decoration on top of the rim worked up with a blunt point. Tr 6 B(2). 27/5/66.

PIT 7 (Fig. 51.2) Collared Urn (Outside mound)

Base and most of body of a vessel, its upper part removed by modern cultivation.

Fine soft fabric with cavities left by dissolving grit temper. Yellowish exterior with pink tones, dark grey core, buff interior with carbon layer. Indistinct diagonal and vertical rows of pear-shaped impressions on neck. Tr 6 Sec C3 (3) 10/5/66.

A very small rim fragment may belong to the above, plain with a sharp internal bevel.

C14 date from charcoal in this pit 1380+140 bc (NPL-197).

PIT 8 (Fig. 58) Late Neolithic (Under mound)

Four vessels can be recognised from rim fragments all from bucket shaped vessels. The fabric of this group is very different from the laminated and well gritted Peterborough Ware.

1. Many sherds of a reconstructable vessel, flat based, body of bucket shape with a broad inturned sloping rim. In an open textured hard buff to pink toned fabric, soapy feel to exterior, no visible grit temper. Fine diagonal slash decoration on the rim, casual vertical strokes on body, and a row of impressed hollows, one completely perforating the wall. Tr 5.

2. Rim and body sherd, expanded overhanging rim, body sloping downwards. Smooth compact buff fabric with voids, dark grey core. Decorated with criss-cross cord line impressions over the rim, on the body fine diagonal strokes. Further body sherds. Tr 5.

3. Rim sherd, external bevelled lip. Fine light buff fabric with yellow and pink tones, large stone grit. Oblique stroke decoration inside the lip and on the exterior. Tr 5.

4. Rim inturned above bucket-shaped body. In buff fabric with pink-toned surface, limestone grit dissolved leaving cavities. Decorated on the rim with diagonal rows of finger nail impressions overlaid by counter rows of elongated impressions. On the body are vertical impressions. Tr 5.

5. Body sherd. Buff fabric with grey toned exterior and dark grey core. Four rows of oblique strokes forming false-cord lines on the exterior. Tr 5.

6. Body sherd. Compact buff with grey tones, some stone grit. Incised diagonal lines on the exterior. Tr 5.

PIT 10 (Fig. 57) Beaker (Under mound)

1. Sherds of an S3/4 Beaker, profile reconstructed. Fine smooth light buff to pink fabric, small limestone grit temper dissolved leaving cavities. Decorated with comb impressions, zones of criss-cross hatching between horizontal lines. Tr 3 Sec B2 17/5/66.

2. Sherds of an S Beaker, lower part of body. Light buff to orange fabric, pitted in places. Horizontal comb lines bounding alternating bands of vertical comb and finger-nail pinches, and plain zones.

PIT 12 (Fig. 55) Fengate style (Outside mound)

At least two vessels assignable to Peterborough Ware.

1. Fragments of an open bowl, internally bevelled rim. Buff to reddish surfaces, grey core, crushed flint temper. Alternating hatched triangles on the exterior, transverse finger nail impressions on the bevel. A third small (unillustrated) sherd with lattice decoration shows part of perforation 4 cms. below the lip. The rim angle illustration is probably too shallow. Tr 6 Sec D3.

2. Rim sherd. Soft compact fabric, waxy surfaces, buff to reddish exterior, red to grey interior, grey core, stone and flint grit temper. Incised alternating diagonal panels on the exterior, traces of incised chevron pattern in the rim bevel. One sherd has part of a pit or perforation 4 cms. below the lip. Tr 6 Sec D3 (2).

3. Body sherd. Compact smooth buff to grey fabric with cavities left by dissolved temper. Decorated with rows of closely spaced finger nail impressions. Tr 3 Sec D3.

Also small body sherds, some with cord line and finger nail impressions.

OLD LANDSURFACE AND MOUND

Earlier Neolithic Pottery

A small group of plain sherds can be assigned to the Grimston style, the majority were in the mound material. At least three vessels are represented by fabric:-

A. Compact laminated dark grey fabric, brown exterior, crushed limestone temper that has dissolved to leave surface pits. Two rims, that may be from the same vessel but for differences in profile and wall thickness. (Fig. 41.1) Tr 4 Sec H2 (16) 29/4/66 and (Fig. 41.2) Tr 2-3 Baulk (1) 13/6/66.

The majority of sherds are similar to the above fabric with brown or buff surfaces, the limestone grit dissolved to varying extent pitting the surfaces. Wall thickness 7-8 mm. Two pieces from the concave necks of bowls Tr 2 Sec N (17) 5/5/66. Also body fragments Tr 3 Sec X (6) 26/4/66; Tr 1-2 Baulk (2); Tr 2 Sec N (8) 5/5/66; Tr 2 Sec M (3) 8/6/66.

B. Compact laminated dark brown fabric, fine crushed limestone grit. Wall thickness 6 mm. shoulder fragment Tr 2 Sec N (8) 5/5/66. (Fig. 41.3)

C. Hard compact dark grey fabric, buff exterior, the interior smoothed. Crushed stone grits and some small mica particles, wall thickness 7 mm. Sharply angled shoulder Tr 3 Sec W (7). (Fig. 41.4)

Late Neolithic, Bronze Age & Later (Fig. 56)

The majority of sherds belong to the Peterborough style that closely resembles material from the pits. Bronze Age pottery is present No. 2 a Food Vessel and No. 12 from a Collared Urn. Later pottery from the field surface includes Romano-British Grey Ware No. 11.

1. Rim sherd, heavy overhanging rim, deep neck. Compact heavy fabric with waxy feel, buff to grey. Thick horizontal cord lines inside the rim also on the exterior with a row of stabs between. Found on subsoil NE of Pit 2. Tr 6 Sec E3 (17).

2. Rim sherds of a Food Vessel. Compact buff to grey with yellow tones, grey core. Cord impressed lines on top of rim, vertical cord impressions or notching on the exterior, plain neck. Found immediately above the old land surface north of Pit 8. Tr 5

Sec U2 (2) 25/5/66.

3. Rim sherd, moulded lip and shallow neck. Hard soapy fabric with cavities left by dissolved grits, buff with grey tones and grey core. Impressed decoration on the rim blurred by weathering. A cylindrical pit in the neck made by a hollow tool like a bone. Incised lattice over the shoulder and onto body. Old landsurface NE of Pit 2. Tr 6 Sec E3 (14) 20/5/66.

4. Rim sherd, deep moulded rim with inturned lip. Hard fabric with dissolved grit leaving cavities, grey exterior, buff to grey interior, black core. Wedge-shaped impressions on the exterior and top of rim, triangular sectioned groove cut into the wall inside the rim. Just below plough soil Tr 4 Sec J (13) 29/4/66,

5. Rim sherd, round-topped overhanging lip. Hard, weathered buff fabric with dark grey core, stone and sand temper. Incised diagonal strokes on top of the rim, lattice on the body. Close to the kerb, at its level. Tr 3 Sec W.

6. Body sherd. Hard grey to buff exterior, buff to pink interior, black core. Vertical bands of finger tip impressions. Old landsurface, NE of Pit 2. Tr 6 Sec E3 (13) 20/5/66.

7. Body sherd from large bowl in Pit 1. Resting on subsoil NE of Pit 2. Tr 6 Sec E3 (18) 20/5/66.

8. Body sherd. Laminated waxey fabric with cavities left by dissolving grits. Incised lattice decoration. Fabric suggests this is from the body of a bowl in Pit 5. Resting on the subsoil NE of Pit 2. Tr 6 Sec E3 (18) 20/5/66.

9. Body sherd. Heavy compact laminated fabric, buff to pink exterior, buff to grey interior, black core, sand and volcanic stone temper. Incised lattice decoration. Found in additional mound body, Tr 4 H2 (7) 29/4/66.

10. Body sherd. Compact laminated buff to grey fabric, black core, sand temper. Evidence of ring building. Decorated with short vertical strokes on the exterior. Below plough soil and above Pit 3. Tr 5 Sec T2 (1) 25/1/66.

11. Base angle of a Romano-British grey ware dish. Wheel turned in a sandy light grey fabric, darker surfaces weathered. Tr 5 Sec O2 (2) 19/4/66 Plough soil outside mound.

12. Base of a collared urn, slight foot, raised centre. Reddish buff to brown fabric, dark grey core. Tr 3 Sec H2 (1) 9/6/66. Resting on subsoil inside kerb circle.

FLINT INDUSTRY (Fig. 58-67)

Summary Table 2 and descriptions in the Finds Catalogue (page 90-99).

TABLE 2. Sawdon Moor Barrow 1: Analysis of Flint Industry.

	Pit 1	Pit 2	Pit 4	Pit 5	Pit 6	Pit 13	Cre. 2	Pre-mound	Mound
Core	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	5
Blade	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	8
Flake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Arrowhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scraper	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	10	16
Knives	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	Chisel	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fabricator	-

STONE

Two cupmarked stones (Fig. 68), a flaked stone chisel (Fig. 69) descriptions in the Finds Catalogue.

SAWDON MOOR BARROW 2

PHASE 1: PRE-BARROW USE OF THE SITE

Excavation at Sawdon Moor 2 located six features which clearly predated the barrow. The features have been classed as pits and the numbering represents the excavation sequence. Pit 2 lies within the kerb, Pits 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in an annular area up to 5m around the kerb.

PIT 1, Trench 7, Area Y2, was in an area where the pre-barrow land surface had been removed to provide construction material. The pit measured 0.5m in diameter and was cut 0.15m into the subsoil (Layer K). The fill was a mixture of burnt soil, ash and charcoal fragments sealed by the eroded remains of the pre-barrow land surface. A single flint blade was the only find.

PIT 2, Trench 4, Area C2, measured 0.43m diameter and was cut 0.15m into the subsoil. The fill consisted of dark grey soil, ash, charcoal fragments and light brown soil. The upper levels of the pit showed signs of burning, and may have been used as a hearth. The pit was sealed by the pre-barrow land surface. Finds were a flint scraper, a blade, a waste flake and two small sherds of pottery.

PIT 3, Trench 2, Area N, measured 1m in diameter and cut 0.17m in the subsoil. The fill consisted of dark yellow-brown soil, ash and charcoal fragments sealed by the pre-barrow land surface. The southern edge of the feature had been damaged by rabbits. A flint blade was found.

PIT 4, Trench 8, Area F3, measured 0.97m and cut 0.17m into the subsoil. The fill consisted of light yellow-fawn soil, light brown soil and subsoil sealed by slip from the barrow mound and natural soil accumulation. There were no finds.

PIT 5, Trench 4, Area E2, measured 0.77m in diameter, no depth was recorded. The fill consisted of burnt soil and charcoal and a number of limestone blocks. Finds were undecorated sherds.

PIT 6, Trench 7, Area C3, measured 1.28m in diameter and was cut 0.3m into the subsoil, and sealed by the remnants of the eroded turf line. The fill consisted of a mixture of dark brown soil and burnt stones, dark soil, ash and charcoal. Finds were small sherds.

PHASE 2: THE BARROW STRUCTURE

The barrow mound was constructed in three stages: Stages 1 and 2 were one construction phase associated with the two cremation pits sealed by low soil mounds below Stages 1 and 2; and Stage 3 was erected at a later date and associated with the Collared Urn burial.

After a period of inactivity at the site, attested by the sealing of Pits 1-6 by the pre-barrow land surface, the site became the focus for funerary activity. The Primary burials at the site were two cremation pits. The numbering of the pits reflects excavation procedure.

Cremation Pit 1, Trench 5/6, Area J2/B2, measured 0.75m in diameter and was cut 0.13m into a small mound of light brown soil (Fig. 24, Layer H). This mound is identical in composition to the mound which covers Cremation Pit 2. The fill of the pit consisted of charcoal, burnt soil, ash and a token deposit of cremated bone representing a young adult male aged between 20 and 25 years (Report 3E).

Cremation Pit 2, Trench 6, Area S2, was oval in shape measuring 1.3m by 0.77m and was cut 0.20m into the pre-barrow land surface. The upper portion of the pit had been severely disturbed, leaving only the lower fill of charcoal, soil, ash, and calcined bone in situ (Fig. 24). Analysis of the bone (page 59) showed an adult, sex unknown, aged between 25 and 40 years.

A C14 determination taken from charcoal in the pit produced a date of 3510 ± 90 B.P., 1560 ± 90 bc (NPL 198). Sections (Fig. 24) showed that the pit had been sealed by a low mound of light brown soil (Layer I) - redeposited turf soil from the pre-barrow land surface. The remains of a large piece of timber was found lying on the pre-barrow land surface in Trench 5, Area I2, sealed by the first stage mound. It is unclear what role, if any, the timber played in the construction.

The first stage mound measured approximately 5.23m in diameter and was composed of grey-brown soil with yellow tones and red stains (Layer F), material taken from the pre-barrow land surface. Removal of this material is shown outside the kerb (Fig. 24). Stages 1 and 2 mounds were apparently not separated chronologically, and represent a single construction phase. The second stage mound was approximately 7.5m in diameter and composed of a mixture of redeposited pre-barrow land surface (Layer J) and redeposited subsoil (Layer K) collected from around the barrow. Associated with the second stage mound was a cist grave and the kerb. Excavation in Trench 5, Area K2/L2, located a disturbed cist grave orientated north to south and measuring 2.15m by 1.07m, partly lined with limestone slabs and with similar-sized capping stones. The grave had been dug into the second stage mound to a depth of 0.54m. In the grave fill was a deposit of cremated bone. To the east of the grave there were traces of burning in the mound body and in the north-east corner of the cist was a stakehole. Due to disturbance it is not certain if the stakehole is related to the cist grave. The cist represents a secondary burial which utilised the mound. It was not the reason why the second stage mound was constructed. The kerb of limestone slabs and blocks had a diameter of 13m with circuit breaks in Trench 3, Area U/V, Trench 4, Area A2 and Trench 6, Area U2/T2 The in-situ kerb showed that the stones had been inserted into the pre-barrow land surface (Fig. 24) and sealed by the third stage mound, therefore dating the kerb to the previous mound stages. One of the kerb stones bore a cup mark, (Fig. 73).

The third stage mound measured 10.5m in diameter and was composed of yellow-brown soil (Fig. 23, Layer B), probably from the ring ditch. This stage was directly associated with the Collared Urn (Fig. 70) found in Trench 5, Area L2. A Collared Urn was found upright, capped by a limestone slab and inserted into the second stage mound and sealed by the third stage mound. The urn contained calcined bone and no other related artefacts. The vessel contained remains of a single individual, almost certainly an adult male, aged between 20-40 years (page 60).

The Ditch (Figs. 19, 22 & 23)

The excavation outside the confines of the barrow mound located a shallow "U" shaped ditch, measuring approximately 24m in diameter, 0.97m wide and cut into the subsoil (Layer K) to a depth of 0.3m (Fig. 24)

Soil samples from the barrow mound and the pre-barrow land surface tentatively suggested that Sawdon Moor Barrow 2 stood in a partially wooded environment.

Sawdon Moor 2 Pottery

In contrast to Barrow 1 pottery was sparse in the vicinity of Barrow 2, the pre-barrow soil, and the mound material. Romano-British and Medieval Staxton Ware sherds occurred in the top soil.

1. A small group of sherds showing varying degrees of weathering can be assigned to the Grimston style. Two fabrics can be distinguished:-

A. Smooth light weight laminated fabric, dark grey, buff exterior, fine crushed limestone temper that has dissolved leaving cavities. Wall thickness 5 mm. An upright rim with rounded lip. Tr 3 Sec S (3) 21/7/66. Sherd Tr 3 Sec T (5) 22/7/66.

B. Laminated orange-brown laminated fabric, dark grey core. Fine crushed limestone temper, dissolved to leave pitted surfaces. Two rims probably from the same vessels, outbent lip, one sherd a band of horizontal burnishing inside rim. Tr 4 Sec C2 (2) 26/7/66; Tr 5 Sec K2 (2) 6/7/66. Sherd wall thickness 8 mm. Tr 5 Sec I2 (1) 11/7/66. Also Tr 5 K2 & L2 (1) 8/8/66, found on pre-barrow landsurface sealed by 1st stage mound. (Fig. 71.5-6)

2. Rim of a Towthorpe style bowl, outbent overhanging lip. Thick laminated brown fabric, dark grey core. Fine temper dissolved leaving surface cavities. Wall thickness 10 mm. Tr 2 Sec M (4) 27/7/66. In pre-barrow landsurface sealed by mound slip. (Fig. 71.7)

3. Upright rim with rounded lip. Plain pinkish orange fabric, original structure and colour changed by refiring in a hearth. Tr 2 Sec M (1) 17/8/66 Hearth. (Fig. 71.8)

4. Beaker, only small sherds, not illustrated:-

a. Sherd, compact buff, dark grey core. Decorated with horizontal comb impressed lines. Tr 5 Sec. M2 (1) 1/7/66. Kerb level.

b. Sherd, S-Beaker. Compact reddish exterior, dark grey interior. Comb decorated hatched triangles with reserve chevron between Tr 3 Sec T (2) 19/7/66. Mound material.

c. Sherd, compact greyish buff exterior, dark grey interior, sand temper. Decorated with three horizontal comb lines with a fringe of diagonal incised strokes. Tr 4 Sec E2 (1) 29/6/66. Close to base of kerb.

5. Grooved Ware (Fig. 71.9)

Rim sherd, compact softish dark grey fabric, exterior weathered. A pair of strips applied over the lip and down onto the body and interior. Tr (1) 12/6/66 Surface find 9 m. east of barrow.

6. Collared Urn (Fig. 70)

Complete Collared Urn, upright under a limestone slab, covered by the second stage mound, containing cremated bone and charcoal. Tr 5 (North). Compact soft blackish to buff fabric with stone grit temper. Decorated with vertical rows of shallow oval impressions on the collar, row of oblique impressions on the shoulder.

32.7 cms. High; 24 cms. Dia. Rim; 10.2 cms. Dia. Base.

This urn resembles the South Eastern style of Secondary Series of Collared Urns (Longworth 1984, 35-40) in the limited nature of its decorative treatment. The absence of Primary Urn Series traits allows the Sawdon Moor vessel to be placed in the Late group of Collared Urns (Burgess 1986).

Summary of Sawdon Moor Barrows 1 and 2

BARROW 1

These barrows stood 115 metres apart. There were 14 pits below and close to Barrow 1, most containing neolithic pottery, and 6 pits below and around Barrow 2, with small sherds of neolithic pottery. These remains of pre-barrow settlement probably extended across the unexcavated area between the barrows. Eight Barrow 1 pits had Peterborough Ware (3000 - 2000 BC) and one had four neolithic vessels of unusual bucket shapes. Early Neolithic Grimston style sherds were found on the old land surface below the barrow.

Barrow 1 was constructed in three stages.

1. a mound of turf and soil scrape sealing two cremation pits. They were without pottery but charcoal from one gave a C14 date of 1530 ± 90 bc
2. the second stage was a mound of soil scrape and subsoil, covering the first.
3. the third stage mound covered the second and was of similar composition with more subsoil.

There was a kerb of limestone and sandstone blocks. In Pit 10 (on the edge of the third mound) there was an S3/S4 beaker (2000-1800 BC) and in Pit 7 outside the kerb was a Collared Urn (1650-1450 BC). Charcoal from the latter gave a C14 date of 1380 ± 140 bc

BARROW 2

There were six pits clearly pre-dating Barrow 2 containing small pottery sherds of Grimston, Towthorpe (3500-2250 BC) and Beaker (2000-1800 BC) wares.

There were three construction phases:-

1. The first stage mound was composed of material from the pre-barrow surface. It was associated with two cremation pits, without pottery, but one of which gave a C14 date of 1560 ± 90 bc
2. The second stage mound, covering the first and probably contemporary, was of re-deposited soil and sub-soil. A stone kerb and a cist with cremated bones were associated with it. A Collared Urn (1650-1450 BC) was inserted into this mound, sealed by the third stage mound.
3. The third stage mound was of soil, probably from a ring ditch.

6. SEAMER MOOR ROUND BARROW

INTRODUCTION

The barrow was first scheduled as an ancient monument in 1932, partially excavated by the Scarborough Philosophical and Archaeological Society in 1934, was re-excavated in August and September 1966 due to the continual plough damage.

It was situated (NGR TA 0196 8617) on Seamer Moor about 160m north-west of Seamer Moor House Farm, and to the east of Seamer Moor Lane, which links Ayton to Scarborough. To the east and north-east of the site are five other tumuli and to the north about 400m away is a square ditch enclosure (NGR TA 0196 8685). To the north-west about 203m from the site is an earthwork with associated tumulus (NGR TA 0165 8640; Fig. 26). This site became a topic of concern in 1960-1 when the intention to reclaim the land for arable agriculture resulted in the clearance of an area of scrub. These earthworks were the only surviving fragments of a large boundary system which had once existed on Seamer Moor (Spratt, 1982, 179, Fig. 52).

Seamer Moor barrow stood on rough moorland pasture until conversion to permanent cultivation. The underlying rock is of Upper Jurassic age. The bedrock is overlain by a layer of sandy soil with rock fragments. East of the barrow is the Jurassic escarpment overlooking the till-covered coastal lowlands. Southwards the upland declines to the Vale of Pickering which is floored by drift and alluvial material.

From the surviving records (Scarborough Museum Accession No. 914.38) Scarborough Philosophical and Archaeological Society undertook an excavation of the barrow mound during June and July, 1934 (Fig. 9), under the direction of Rev. G.H. Wilson. He located four pits (Features I-IV) lined with burnt stone, but finds have been unrecorded.

Feature I

Excavation of the pit located jaw bones, small burnt bones, skull fragments and other bones. The bones were set in a bed of charcoal, 0.07m thick, at a depth of 0.59m.

Feature II

There were smashed bones set in clay and charcoal at a depth of 0.69m.

Feature III

There were smashed bones set in clay and charcoal at a depth of 0.72m.

Feature IV

There were fragments of bone again set in clay with a little charcoal at a depth of 0.74m.

Excavation in the vicinity of Feature IV, at a depth of 0.46m, located a hollow stone bead 6.3cm long and 1.2cm in diameter.

THE EXCAVATION

(Figs. 27 & 28)

The 1966 excavation indicated that Seamer Moor was a two stage mound constructed primarily of a stone cairn capped by soil scrape. The mound had been considerably disturbed by previous excavation, amateur probing and ploughing.

The cairn was composed of burnt and unburnt sandstone varying in size and primarily deposited on the old land surface (Fig. 28). In 1966 the cairn measured approximately 10m in diameter and although still circular in shape was obviously highly disturbed. The cairn was capped by a layer of fawn-yellow sandy soil removed from the old land surface in the vicinity of the barrow. In 1966 the mound survived to a height of 0.77m.

As mentioned above, the method of burial at Seamer Moor had been a series of cremation pits. Unfortunately the poor recording of the 1934 excavation does not allow a clear interpretation of the relationship of the cremation pits to the barrow mound. The 1966 excavation located a pit (Pit 1) in Trench 3, Area O. Clearly the pit was disturbed with deposits of charcoal and burnt soil in close proximity to the pit. The location of the pit, the lack of associated finds and stone lining suggested that the 1966 Pit 1 equated to the 1934 Feature II. If this is correct then at least one of the cremation pits was sealed by the cairn. Charcoal from this pit gave a C14 date of 3040 ± 90 bc Excavation in Trench 3, Area N, located a deposit of burnt stones and charcoal. The distribution of the stones in the immediate vicinity of the hearth suggested that a more substantial hearth had existed in antiquity. The hearth was built directly on to the old land surface and sealed by the cairn and capping mound. A sample of charcoal from the hearth produced a radio-carbon date of 3310 ± 100 bc (HAR 8785). The two early dates imply activity on the site in the Early Neolithic period, probably well before the barrow construction.

Excavation in Area H2 and Area X located a kerb slot cut into the old land surface.

POTTERY FROM SEAMER MOOR BARROW

The pottery from this site is notable for the small size of all the sherd material, reflecting the disturbed nature of the barrow mound. However, Neolithic and Beaker material is likely to have been amongst constructional material for the mound originally, and smashed grave vessels do not appear likely.

Neolithic (Fig. 74)

1. Three sherds from a Towthorpe style bowl, overhanging rim with sharp interior lip. Weathered and eroded. Soft light buff toned surfaces, laminated fabric, temper dissolved. Rim diameter indeterminate. Trench 3, Area Q, (6) & (9); Trench 6, Area H2 (9).

Beaker (Figs. 74. Sherds 2-15 and 75 Sherds 1-15)

The majority of the pottery assemblage consisted of sherds of Beakers, but the number of vessels is difficult to estimate and no profiles can be reconstructed. Rims and bases indicate at least five vessels, but decoration and fabric indicate seven vessels could be represented. Most fragments are plain or have only an indication of comb decoration. Less common methods of decoration are grooving and line incision.

2. Rim. Orange-buff fabric, crushed stone temper. Deep comb impressed horizontal lines.
   Trench 3, Area P, (1). (List 1)

3. Rim, rounded lip. Soft fabric, brown exterior, darker interior, pitted surfaces due to the solution of the tempering agent.
   Trench 3, Area Q, (5). (List 7)

4. Rim, flattened lip. Buff fabric, dark grey core, pitted surfaces.
Trench 3, Area Q, (4). (List 12a)

5. Rim, outbent with flattened lip. Buff fabric, grey core, slightly pitted surfaces, plain.
Trench 3, Area P (9). (List 75)

6. Rim, flattened lip. Buff fabric, grey core. Horizontal comb line decoration.
Trench 2, Area J, (11). (List 77)

7. Neck sherd. Compact orange-buff exterior, brown interior, grey core. Decorated with incised horizontal lines, comb impressed diagonal in between.
Trench 3, Area Q, (2). (List 10)

8. Neck sherd. Orange-buff fabric with dark grey core, fine sand temper. Incised horizontal lines.
Trench 3, Area Q, (2). (List 3)

9. Neck sherd. Soft orange-buff fabric with crushed calcite temper. Incised herring bone decoration.
Trench 3, Area Q, (3). (List 11)

10. Neck sherd. Buff fabric, dark grey core, pitted surface. Comb decoration.
Trench 3, Area Q, (4). (List 12b)

11. Neck sherd. Buff fabric, dark grey core, crushed calcite temper. Incised horizontal lines.
Trench 3, Area Q, (4). (List 18)

12. Body sherd. Buff exterior, dark brown interior, pitted surfaces due to the solution of tempering agent. Horizontal comb lines with traces of a 'fringe' of short diagonals.
Trench 3, Area Q, (7). (List 15)

13. Body sherd. Gritty light buff fabric. Horizontal comb line impressed decoration.
Trench 3, Area Q, (11). (List 22)

14. Body sherd. Orange-buff exterior, brown interior, grey core. Horizontal ? incised lines.
Trench 3, Area Q, (10). (List 35)

15. Body sherd. Hard compact, buff exterior, brown interior, grey core, sand temper. Decorated with horizontal grooves.
Trench 3, Area Q, (13). (List 36)

FIGURE 45

1. Body sherd. Compact brown fabric, dark grey core, crushed calcite and sand temper. Horizontal comb line decoration.
Trench 2, Area K, (3). (List 42)

2. Body sherd. Compact orange-buff exterior, dark grey core and interior, sand and crushed calcite temper. Horizontal comb lines with a 'fringe' of diagonals.
Trench 3, Area Q, (3). (List 33)

3. Body sherd. Compact orange-buff exterior, buff interior, grey core. Fine horizontal lines (? sinew) with a border of crosses.
   Trench 3, Area Q, (6). (List 14)

4. Body sherd. Compact orange-buff fabric, grey core, sand temper. Fine incised lines.
   Trench 3, Area Q, (2). (List 58)

5. Body sherd. Compact buff fabric, grey core, fine stone temper including mica. Fine incised line decoration, horizontal with a 'fringe' of diagonals.
   Trench 2, Area K, (4). (List 60)

6. Body fragment. Compact buff exterior, grey interior. Horizontal comb line decoration.
   Trench 3, Area Q, (7). (List 63)

7. Body fragment. Compact orange-buff, grey core, interior scaled off. Horizontal grooves with a row of diagonal comb impressions above two lines of horizontals. A comb with large teeth was used, (1 teeth to 1cm).
   Trench 3, Area Q, (13). (List 68)

8. Body fragment showing ring building. Buff exterior, brown interior, grey core, surface pitting. A row of short diagonal comb impressions, a plain zone below.
   Trench 4, Area W, (22). (List 86)

9. Body or neck sherd. Smooth orange-buff exterior, dark grey interior, pitted surfaces. Horizontal grooved decoration.
   Trench 4, Area W, (27). (List 90)

10. Base angle fragment. Soft orange-buff fabric, rough weathered surfaces.
    Trench 3, Area R, (6). (List 8)

11. Base angle fragment. Hard gritty fabric, orange exterior, dark grey interior. Comb decoration, a 'fringe' of diagonal lines below a horizontal line.
    Trench 3, Area Q, (6). (List 19)

12. Base angle fragment. Reddish-buff exterior, dark grey core, scaled interior. Weathered and pitted surfaces.
    Trench 3, Area P, (10). (List 76)

Rusticated

13. Rim sherd, slight internal bevel. Dark grey fabric with soapy buff toned surfaces. Finger nail roughened surface.
    Trench 6, Area C2, (18). (List 82)
14. Body sherd. Gritty fabric, reddish exterior, dark grey interior. Finger nail worked surface.
    Trench 3, Area Q, (5). (List 13)

15. Body sherd. Hard compact reddish brown fabric, grey core. Surface roughened with thumb nail strokes.
    Trench 4, Area X, (33). (List 94)

FLINT INDUSTRY (Fig. 76)

The extensive flint industry, mostly from the mound, Specialist Report 1.

STONE

A carved limestone block (Fig. 77) grooved lengthwise and across the width. Part of the Kerb Trench 5.

Summary of Seamer Moor Barrow

This was a much disturbed barrow, having been badly excavated and recorded in 1934. It was constructed in two phases

1. a sandstone cairn, which sealed a hearth or/and a pit in the old land surface. Charcoal from there dated 3310 ± 100 and 3040 ± 90 bc respectively.

2. a mound of sandy soil from the old land surface. A kerb slot had been cut in the old land surface. In the mound material were three small Towthorpe rims (3500-2250 BC) and 59 small beaker sherds (2000-1800 BC) together with 59 flints of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age styles.

FEATURES OF THE BARROW AND COMPARISONS

A 1. Mound Construction

i) Stone cairns as at Gnipe Howe and Seamer Moor have also been found at
Irton Moor 1 (Brewster, 1973)
Wykeham Moor (Brewster, 1973)
Sharpe Howes 3 (Brewster and Finney, forthcoming)
Folkton 237 (Greenwell, 1890)
Pockley Barrow 2 (Pacitto, 1970).

ii) Primary turf mounds at Hutton Buscel 1 and 2 are similar to those found at
Irton Moor 1 (Brewster, 1973)
Kirklees (Lamplough and Lidster, 1960)
Pockley Barrow 1 (Pacitto, 1970)

iii) The final stages of all barrows in this report were capping mounds of soil scrape.

2. Kerbs

Kerbs were found at all the barrows except Hutton Buscel 1. The kerb at Hutton Buscel 2 contained many carved stones and was set in the barrow slip whereas other kerbs were set in the pre-barrow land surface. There are many examples of barrow kerbs in Yorkshire, some of which contain carved stones.

3. Stake circles

Hutton Buscel 2 had three stake holes in the pre-barrow landsurface. Such stakeholes are known on the Yorkshire Wolds, as at Octon Wold (Brewster and Finney forthcoming) and Calais Wold (Mortimer, 1905) but unknown elsewhere on the Moors.

4. Platforms

At Hutton Buscel 2 the first stage of mound construction was a stone platform which sealed the central grave. Similar platforms have been recorded at
Folkton Wold 237 (Greenwell 1888)
Binnington (Greenwell 1877)
Calais Wold 23 (Mortimer 1905)

and in clay at
Sharpe Howe 2 (Brewster and Finney, forthcoming)

B. Burial Practices

1. Primary Cremation Pits were found at Irton Moor 2, Sawdon Moor 1 and 2 and Seamer Moor, not associated with any specific pottery type. This practice was prevalent in the Late Neolithic and at Sawdon Moor 1 and 2 the C14 dates for the pits were 1530 ± 90 bc and 1560 ± 90 bc Secondary cremation pits were found in Hutton Buscel 2.

2. A cist grave at Gnipe Howe had C14 dates of 1290 ± 80 bc and 1650 ± 90 bc Other examples are:-
Lythe (Greenwell 1890)

Wykeham (Greenwell 1877)
Kingthorpe (Bateman 1861)
Cawthorn (Bateman) 1861)

3. A disturbed central grave was found at Hutton Buscel 2, a frequent feature in Wolds barrows.

4. Ceramic cremations occurred as secondary deposits in all the barrows except Irton and Seamer Moors.

    i) Two Food Vessel urns were found in Hutton Buscel 2, one of them in an inverted position, a common occurrence with these vessels.

    ii) Accessory Cups are usually found associated with Collared Urns, but at Hutton Buscel 2 was found associated alone with a cremation. This was also found at
    Aldro (Mortimer 1905)
    Ganton 26 (Greenwell 1877)
    Goodmanham (Greenwell 1877)

    iii) Collared Urns were found in secondary positions at Sawdon Moor 2 and Gnipe Howe. Other examples are at
    Allerston Cliff (Bateman 1861)
    Cross Cliff (Bateman 1861)
    Robin Hood's Butts (Atkinson 1863)

    At Hutton Buscel 2 they were in both primary and secondary positions. Primary positions of Collared Urns are also recorded from

    Wykeham Moor (Brewster 1973)
    Stone Rook (Atkinson 1863)

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SPECIALIST REPORTS 1.

SEAMER MOOR FLINT ASSEMBLAGE

By E. Healey

The fifty-nine lithic artefacts discussed in this report were found in the mound, only 7 being found in the subsoil beneath the mound (see Table 3).

TABLE 3

TYPE	PRE-MOUND	MOUND	PLOUGH SOIL	TOTAL
Cores		2		2
B-like		6		6
Flakes etc.	7	13		20
Arrowhead			1	1
Scrapers		8		8
Knives			3	3
Serrated	8			8
Points		1	1	2
Bifacial		1		1
Other		8		8
			Totals	59

Raw Material

All the lithic artefacts are made of flint, most of which appears to be of good quality for flaking. Several colours, and variations in size and colour of inclusions and of cortex types, are present, which form the basis for the sub-division in Table 6. However, as flint colour can vary enormously within a nodule and is dependent, at least to some extent, on the thickness of the flake it is difficult to be certain whether subdivision by colour etc. indicates the use of a different source of flint or more likely, simply variation between nodules from the same source. The range of colour of the flint is consistent with that from glacial erratics found in the local tills (Manby, 1979, 71).

Technology

Numbers are too small to draw generalised technological conclusions about the assemblage, although the presence of a bladelet core and the use of blade-like flakes for edge-tools such as serrated pieces suggests that they were being produced for a specific purpose (Healy, 1984, 99 & 111). Scrapers on the other hand tend to be produced on squatter flakes (see Table 4).

No flaking tools were recovered, although one flake had an abraded area similar to that found on hammerstones. Methods of flaking can also be deduced from an examination of certain characteristic features found on the butt end of the removals.

Striking platform types, where surviving (33/57), are as follows:

Table 4

Type	diffuse	prominent	lipped
Plain	8	1	4
Linear	14	1	3
Dihedral/faceted	4	3	1
Cortex	17	-	-
Shattered	-	-	-
Uncertain		1	

The predominance of flakes and blades with diffuse bulbs of percussion and the presence of some with markedly lipped striking platforms suggest that soft hammers were used, although none of the flakes appeared to have feathered edges and the terminations tend to be thick. The majority of the butt ends showed that some form of edge trimming was practised and in two instances the core edge had been rubbed or ground. The pattern of the dorsal scars indicates regular core reduction.

Morphology

In this section the variation in each type and its probable chronology is discussed: detailed comments about individual pieces are left to the catalogue. Traditional terminology has been used, but it should be noted that it does not necessarily carry any functional significance.

Cores (x 2) Fig. 76. 22

Both cores are small. One is an opposed-platform bladelet core, one of whose platforms has been faceted on one edge: the other, No. 22, is almost discoidal in shape, small flakes having been removed around its perimeter. Neither core can be closely dated: bladelet cores are traditionally associated with mesolithic industries despite the continuous use of blade-like pieces into the Neolithic (Pitts & Jacobi, 1979; Healy, 1984, 99 & 111), so clearly nothing conclusive can be said about the date of these two pieces.

Removals and Tool blanks

As is evident from Table 5 below, the removals for the most part are blade-like and this form is clearly preferred for edge tools. The removals are small, the maximum length being 35mm.

Table 5

TYPE	B-LIKE	FLAKE	SPALL	TRIMMING	UNCERT
Scrapers	-	8	-	-	1
Serrated	6	-	-	-	-
Points	2	-	-	-	2
Knives	1	1	-	1	-
Misc. ret	9	-	1	-	-
Unret.	5	7	5	6	3 frag
Total	23	16	6	7	6

Arrowhead (x 1) Fig. 76. 1

The small barbed and tanged arrowhead is of Green's Sutton Type (1984, 29) though because the barb and tang are damaged it cannot be sub-classified. The Sutton type is long-lived and is found throughout the currency of barbed-and-tanged arrowheads, but apart from this it is otherwise undiagnostic (Green, 1984, Table 1, 19).

Scrapers (x 8 +?1) Fig. 76. 2-4, 6-7, & 23

The scrapers all have retouch extending around 1/2 to 3/4 of their circumference and therefore are of end-and side-type. Contours tend to be rounded, though some are irregular. The angle of retouch varies depending on the position and thickness of the blank, but it is generally semi-abrupt, semi-invasive scale-flaking, No. 6 being a particularly good example. What appears to be a scraper-edge (not illustrated) occurs in combination with a serrated edge, though this may have been a backing device.

Scraper typology shows a considerable chronological overlap (Smith, 1965, 96); nevertheless the consistent occurrence of small round scrapers with semi-invasive scale flaking with Beaker-associated industries suggest that the type may be chronometric (Clark et al, 1960, 219; Wainwright, 1972, 61f; Bamford, 1985, 74).

Knives (x 3) Fig. 76. 8-10

This category occasionally bears a superficial resemblance to scrapers, e.g. Nos 8 & 10, but can be distinguished from scrapers by (a) the length and shape of the retouched edge, and (b) by the consistently acute angle of retouch.

Three such pieces, with acute, semi-invasive scale flaking on their thinner edges are present, two of which have been "backed". This type of knife occurs in Neolithic as well as Bronze Age industries (see Healey; ed Ehrenberg et al, 1982, 802).

Serrated pieces (x 5 + ?4 + 1) Fig. 76. 12, 14, + ?11, 13, 17, & 18

These pieces all have regular serrations along one long edge. The teeth have been made by removal of a spall on either side of the tooth. The uncertain pieces have less prominent teeth but are nevertheless denticulated, often having additional spalling between the teeth, perhaps occasioned in the use.

Three appear to have been "backed" (one with a convex scraper like edge - see also scrapers above) and one has been retouched across the distal end. A narrow band of gloss was noted on three, including No. 12. Such gloss is formed during use, though the precise function is debated (Saville, 1980, 144; Moss, 1983, 93). Serrated pieces form a predominant part of the earlier Neolithic tool-kits (Bamford, 1985, 74), though of course they are known in earlier and later industries but their relative importance is considerably reduced (Alexander & Ozanne, 1960, 291; Bradley, 1970, 349).

Points (x 2) Fig. 76. 19

The two awls are both bifacially flaked on the end of blade-like blanks, but are too fragmentary to classify further.

Bifacial ? (x 1) Fig. 76. 21

This fragment has acute, invasive flaking around its perimeter on the ventral face. This has then been used as a striking platform for the less regular and slightly abrupt flaking on the dorsal face, which in attempting to remove the cortex, cuts into it.

Bifacially flaked pieces appear first in Neolithic industries (Clark et al, 1960, 242) but the small, irregular forms seem more typical of later Neolithic industries (Alexander & Ozanne, 1960, 291).

Miscellaneous retouch (x 8)

Two pieces are fragmentary: Fig. 76. 5 is the butt-end of a piece with abruptly retouched sides; an unillustrated fragment has retouch across its distal end. The other six pieces have irregular chipping along their sides, the following shaped edges being present:

straight	1
concave	3
irregular	1

Applying Moss's criteria (1983b, 236) of 20mm worth of straight, unobstructed edge being necessary as a desirable "working unit", it is likely that only the chipping on No. 16 results from deliberate use. That on the other pieces are only for short lengths of irregular profile and therefore probably the result of accidental damage.

TABLE 6: Seamer Moor. Flint Industry. Analyses of Raw Material and artefact classification

	RAW MATERIAL VARIETIES								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Core	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
B-like	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Flake unret.	3	5	1	2	3	-	-	2	2
Arrowhead	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrapers	1	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Knives	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serrated Pieces	2	1	2	-	1?	1*	-	1	-
Points	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bifacial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other	4	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	14	13	10	5	6	2	2	4	3

*compound

1.	**Colour** - mid brown-grey	**Inclusions** - few	**Cortex** - fresh
2.	**Colour** - paler brown-grey	**Inclusions** - fresh	**Cortex** - fresh
3.	**Colour** - med. dark grey	**Inclusions** - blotchy	**Cortex** - fresh
4.	**Colour** - dark grey	**Inclusions** - dark	**Cortex** - ?rolled
5.	**Colour** - pale grey opaque	**Inclusions** - banded	**Cortex** - ?
6.	**Colour** - reddish grey	**Inclusions** - mottled	**Cortex** - rolled
7.	**Colour** - med. grey	**Inclusions** - present	**Cortex** - rolled ?=pebbled
8.	**Colour** - other		
9.	**Colour** - burnt		

DISCUSSION

None of the flint was found with a burial. It is possible that the arrowhead, the knives and even the burnt ?point could have derived from a ploughed-out secondary burial, but the mound is too disturbed to be certain.

The flint assemblage is typologically late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age in affinity, the presence of the blade-like flakes being explained as a technological requirement rather than as an earlier intrusion. The assemblage is numerically small with a high proportion of retouched pieces. The probable reason for this is that the old land surface was disturbed by the barrow builders even though the archaeological horizon concerned may only pre-date the barrow by a short time. The relationship between barrow building and the flint industry is unresolved.

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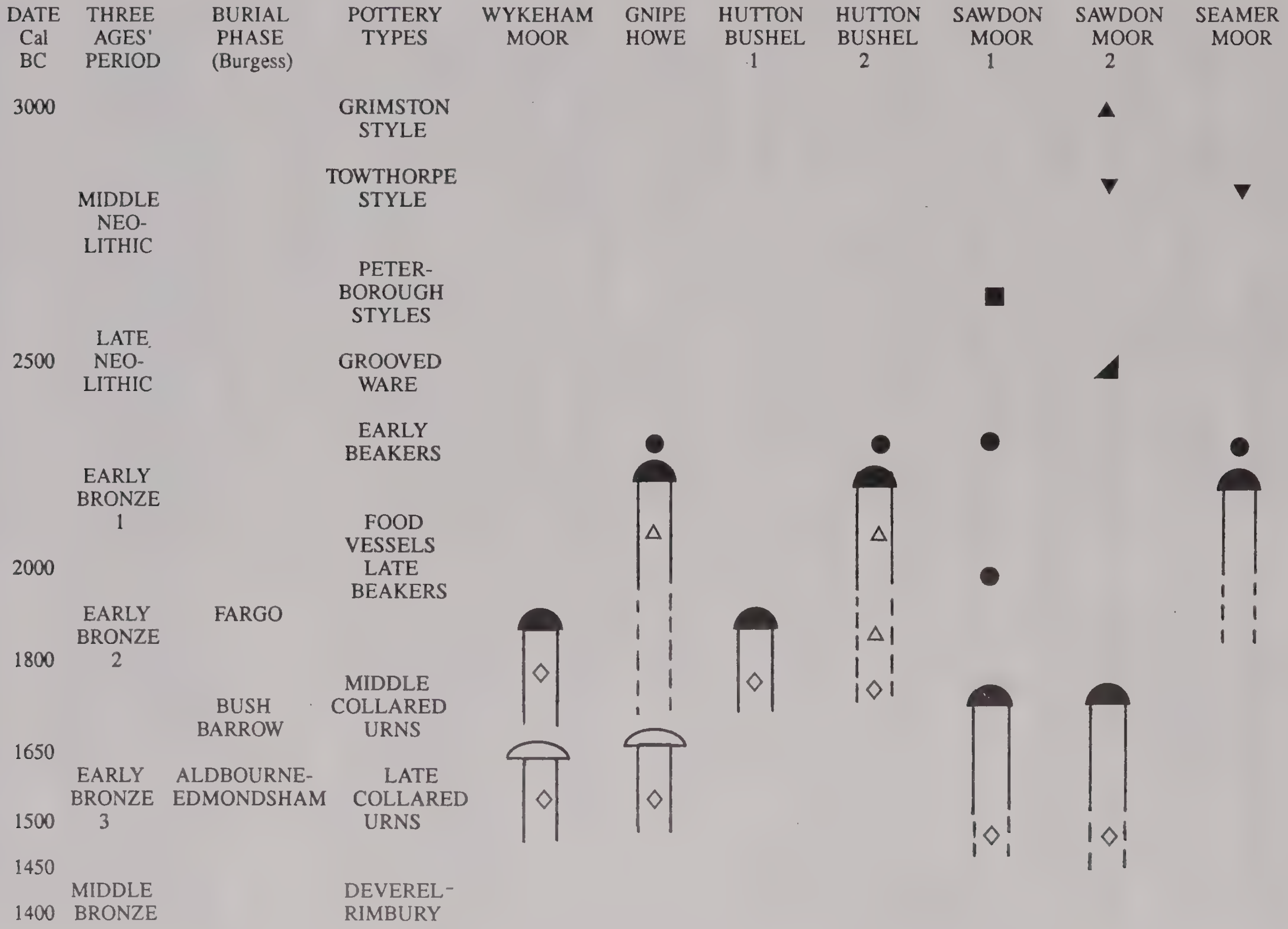


Table: 7. Structural phases of Barrows and Pottery Associations

SPECIALIST REPORTS 2

NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE POTTERY - IMPLICATIONS

By T.G. Manby

COMMENTARY: THE REGIONAL BACKGROUND

The North York Moors comprises the northern half of the eastern Yorkshire region, geology and altitude providing a diversity of environments. The Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation of the North York Moors is seen as part of the outer zone of the intensive settlement of the chalk lands of the Yorkshire Wolds. The Corallian Limestone Hills, forming the southern slope of the moorland block, are not only geographically closest to the Wolds but provide the calcareous soils favoured by early farming communities. North of the Corallian Limestone, soils of the jurassic sandstone country have a fragile agricultural potential after deforestation, except where modified by glacial tills along the coast and across the Cleveland Hills. Pressures caused by declining soil fertility and climatic change would have a more critical effect on agricultural and settlement patterns on the Moors, they would not influence the richer soils of the Wolds to the same extent. Land utilisation episodes may be responsible for the structural development of the burial monuments and their accompanying ceramic associations (Table 7).

The barrows excavated by T.C.M. Brewster, including Wykeham Moor (Brewster 1973), provide the most extensive series of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery recovered from the North York Moors in modern times. Previously Neolithic pottery finds were significantly scarce against the considerable numbers of Early Bronze Age vessels known, the majority recovered by middle and late 19th century excavators (Elgee 1930, 10-16). The Corallian Limestone Hills west of Scarborough saw much barrow opening from the end of the 18th century onwards. The major barrow diggers operating in this area were James Ruddock of Pickering (Bateman 1861, 204-236); Thomas Kendall of Pickering, Albert, 1st Lord Londesborough, and Henry S. Harland of Sawdon who all left little record of their diggings (Elgee 1930, 13-14); and Canon William Greenwell (Greenwell 1877, 357-370). It is not known which of the above, or any other minor pot hunters, were responsible for the central exploration pits that scar the majority of moorland barrows. Early diggers had probed all the sites of this report, probably obtaining relics from central areas but the nature and whereabouts of such finds is unknown.

Gnipe Howe belongs to the barrow distribution along the coast between Whitby and Scarborough. These too were extensively plundered from the end of the 18th century, major diggers were Samuel Anderson of Whitby (Elgee 1930, 14), James Ruddock who lived the last years of his life at Whitby (Bateman 1861, 204-241), also Thomas Kendall (Elgee 1930, 13-14), Lord Londesborough and William Greenwell (Greenwell 1890, 39-43) were active in this area. The surviving products of these 19th century investigations are preserved in the local museums at Scarborough and Whitby, more distant in the Yorkshire Museum (York), Sheffield and the British Museum. In contrast to the 19th century few barrows were excavated on the North York Moors in the early 20th century; locally only Peasholme and Osborne Lodge provided significant ceramic associations. The major mid-20th-century excavations of barrows on the Broxa-Suffield Moor block, by W.H. Lamplough and J.R. Lidster, produced some outstanding grave groups as yet to be published.

EARLIER NEOLITHIC

Sawdon Moor

The Sawdon Moor Barrows have produced a pottery series ranging in date from the Earlier Neolithic to the last phase of the Early Bronze Age. This is the most extensive assemblage of any barrow site in North-east Yorkshire, but the greater part of material is derived from occupation activity pre-dating the construction of the barrow. The Neolithic occupation activities clearly extend east of Barrow 1, but the full extent of this site was not investigated.

Early Neolithic activity is indicated by plain pottery of the Grimston style, and the Towthorpe bowl rim (Fig. 71.1-7); the former previously represented at a small number of sites from the North York Moors. The Grimston style is the essential ceramic tradition of the Earlier Neolithic in Eastern Yorkshire, associated with both ritual mortuary structures and occupation sites concentrated on the chalklands of the Yorkshire Wolds. Associations and C14 dates place these in the late fourth and early third millenia BC (Manby 1988). At the North York Moor sites Grimston style pottery is associated with the Seamer Moor Long Barrow and a round barrow to the east, a burial cave at Ebberston and a stake structure at Pockley (Spratt 1982, 125 & 254). Like Sawdon Moor all these sites are on the Corallian Limestone Hills along the southern side of the Moors block, and a geographical extension of the finds concentration on the Wolds. An outlier of this distribution is the Street House long barrow on the Cleveland coast (Vyner 1984, 163-164). The Towthorpe bowl rim from Sawdon Moor Barrow 2 is the first certain instance of this style from the North Yorkshire Moors, although sherds from Barnby Howes on the Cleveland coast may be this style (Ashbee & ApSimon 1956, 26). The great concentration of Towthorpe style pottery sites in eastern Yorkshire lies to the south on the chalk Wolds.

Seamer Moor

The sherds of the Towthorpe style bowl (Fig. 74.1) make this the second site for this variety of Neolithic pottery from the Corallian Limestone hills.

LATER NEOLITHIC

Sawdon Moor

Later Neolithic pottery forms the greater part of the ceramic material from Sawdon Moor. The Peterborough Ware from Barrow 1 is the most outstanding aspect of this site; it is one of the largest single assemblages from Eastern Yorkshire. Peterborough Ware comes from a limited number of sites from the North York Moors; on the Corallian Limestone Hills from Thornton Dale and Blansby Park, and from Boltby Moor and Ampleforth on the Hambleton Hills. The great concentration of sites in eastern Yorkshire again lies across the Vale of Pickering on the Wolds (Manby 1988).

The pottery from Pits 1, 2 and 5, also in the mound material and pre-barrow soil of Barrow 1, form one group linked by fabric, structure, shape and decoration (Figs. 48-50, & 53). The elongated (hammer-head) moulded rim profiles, deep necks and marked shoulders of the round bodied bowls are typical of the Mortlake style of Peterborough Ware (Piggott 1954, 309). A particularly wide range of decorative techniques was employed on the Sawdon Moor pottery. Both twisted and whipped cord impressions; a sharp point was used to produce dots and 'false-cord' tooling, and incised lines and short strokes forming lattice and herring-bone patterns. Imprinting was done with the articulating terminal of a small animal bone and the finger nail and the finger tip. Many vessels have plain necks embellished with deep pits produced by the thrust of a cylindrical tool. In contrast to the numerous shouldered bowls with heavy moulded rims are the shallow bowls with a bevelled rim from Pit 2 (Fig. 50.3) and Pit 12 (Fig. 55.1 & 2).

Some parallels to the Sawdon Moor pottery occur both from North York Moors and Wold sites. From the Hambleton Hills the moulded rim, bearing finger nail imprinting and neck pit, from Ampleforth (Wilmot 1938) is similar to a Sawdon Moor bowl (Fig. 50.1). On the Wolds the North Carnaby Temple Site 6 has a bowl decorated with diagonal incised lines on the body and its shallow neck carries deep pits (Manby 1975, 45, Fig. 15. 2) comparable with a Sawdon Moor bowl (Fig. 53.1). However, the important Mortlake style assemblage of Craike Hill in the Wolds displays a more limited range of decoration; whipped cord impressions, incised lines and finger nail imprinting was employed (Manby 1958, 227). Cylindrical pits in the necks of Peterborough bowls were not exclusive to the Mortlake style, but also favoured in the Ebbsfleet and Fengate styles of Yorkshire and Eastern and Southern England. Four styles of Peterborough Ware have been recognised in Yorkshire, of these both the Ebbsfleet and Mortlake styles are close to the northern extent of their national distribution. The heavy everted and T-profiled rims in the Rudston style, that is particularly distinctive of Yorkshire (Manby 1975, 54-59), do not occur at Sawdon Moor.

Unfortunately an absence of some finds coding leaves in doubt the association of the Mortlake and Fengate styles in Pit 5. This feature was certainly the source of some Fengate style vessels and thus expected to be a later feature; earlier styles like Mortlake material might be suspected to have been incorporate in the infill. Merely to dismiss all the Mortlake style pottery assigned to Pit 5 as the product of post-excavation confusion might be a too convenient solution. The Fengate characteristics are provided by the collared rims, cylindrical bodies and the accompanying incised decorative motifs.

The assemblage from Pit 8 (Fig. 54), east of Barrow 1, is more difficult to parallel. Its profiles, fabric and structure provide marked contrasts to those of the Mortlake style assemblages of the neighbouring pits. The inturned collared rims (Fig. 54.1 & 4) can be compared with some later neolithic vessels with conical body profiles amongst the Fengate style Peterborough Ware. The cylindrical pits in the body of the first vessel invite comparison with the use of this technique on the necks of Mortlake style bowls at Sawdon Moor. However, cylindrical pits are a feature of Fengate style, occurring around the bodies of conical vessels with narrow flat bases and deep collared rims. Vessels of this kind are present at Mount Pleasant, Derbyshire (Garton & Beswick 1983, 19-20 Fig. 6.14) and at the Fengate typesite (Leeds 1922, 227-230). Also comparable are the Fengate style related vessels from Thirlings, northern Northumberland (Miket 1976, Fig. 7.10- 7.12). These vessels have a tall conical profile with a narrow flat base; some display a similar casual incised and stroke decoration to Pit 8. The Fengate style vessels discussed all have internally bevelled rims bearing decoration. The deep collared rim with a rounded lip found at Gawsworth, Cheshire (Rowley 1977, 24, Fig. 18.IG) with exterior decoration of stick end impressions, was amongst Mortlake style sherds incorporated in the mound of an S-Beaker Barrow. The assemblage from Pit 8 at Sawdon Moor requires further research to define its chronological and cultural affinities. The Sawdon assemblage has no real parallel amongst the Fengate style pottery from West Heslerton (Powlesland 1986, 73-75, Fig. 11-13), 10 klms. to the southwest across the Vale of Pickering. An advanced stage in the evolution of the Fengate style appears likely for the Pit 8 assemblage but the north of England distribution of comparable material may be the basis of a regional ceramic group.

The Grooved Ware sherd (Fig. 71.9), picked up on the ploughed surface of the field east of Sawdon Barrow 2, is a further indication of the Neolithic traditions that utilised this locality. Grooved Ware has been recognised from Seamer Moor, Spaunton and Wykeham on the Corallian Hills of the North York Moors and at Manham Hill at the eastern end of the Vale of Pickering, outliers of a concentration of sites on the Wolds (Manby 1988). Decorative pellets on the rims are a feature of Woodlands style Grooved Ware, pairs of individual strips were employed at Flamborough (Manby 1974, 72. Fig. 30.1-2). A more elaborate variation on small cups was the tooling with a sharp point of a single rim pellet into multiple ridges, a feature seen on the Woodlands style cup from Wykeham (Moore & Manby 1962).

The several ceramic traditions present at Sawdon Moor represent a considerable chronological range, and demonstrate successive uses of the locality on occasions spread over a number of centuries. The fine spring immediately east of the site would be an enduring attraction for settlement. The Grimston sherds of the Earlier Neolithic show a greater degree of weathering compared with those of the Mortlake style and could be considerably earlier. Craike Hill near Driffield had Grimston style pottery associated with hearths in the lowest infilling of a hillside hollow (Manby 1958). At a higher level Mortlake style sherds appeared and a pit containing a European Bell Beaker cut through the layer. The closer chronological relationship of the Grimston and Mortlake occupations at Craike Hill cannot be determined as the environmental conditions responsible for the filling of the hollow are complex. But during the time of the Mortlake style activity it must have been rapid as the sherds show no evidence of weathering, in contrast to the small size and abraded condition of the Grimston style sherds. The Mortlake style and other regional developments from the Ebbsfleet style were current at the time of the early Beakers, steps 1-3, that range 2100 to 1800 bc in radio-carbon chronology (Gibson 1982, 20-23. Fig. 2-4) 3000-2400 BC

BEAKER

The Beaker sherds from the pre-mound surfaces and mound material are an addition to the steadily growing number of Beaker finds from the Corallian Limestone Hills along the northern flank of the Vale of Pickering (Spratt 1982, 133 & 255, Fig. 26). The few 19th-century Beaker finds accompanied burials, the sherd material most likely derives from occupation activity.

Seamer Moor

The Beaker sherds from Seamer Moor display only a limited range of decorative motif:- horizontal lines, some in zones with short diagonals as a 'Fringe'. Decoration was executed with comb, or a sharp point. Grooves appear on a number of sherds, some certainly from the neck of the Beaker (Fig. 74.11, & 75.9). These are features of the N/NR and early Northern British Beaker Groups in Yorkshire (Clarke 1970, 118-129 & 153-161). These Groups were strongly integrated in eastern Yorkshire where neck grooving is a major regional characteristic (Clarke 1970, 166-177). The decorative features of the Seamer Moor sherds can be best paralleled on many vessels of the above Beaker Groups accompanying burials on the Wolds. The motifs all appear in combination on a N/NR Beaker from Garton Slack Barrow 81 (Clarke 1970, No. 1300, Fig. 288). The N/NR Beaker found, during the construction of the railway between Beverley and Market Weighton, has incised crosses (like Fig. 75.3) as borders to horizontal comb line zones (Clarke 1970, No. 1238, Fig. 304). Beakers with comparable decoration are assigned to Steps 2 to 4 of Lanting & van der Waals scheme of Beaker development for the Yorkshire area (Lanting & van der Waals 1972, 39-40, Fig. 3).

Sawdon Moor

The scattered Beaker material in both the Sawdon Moor barrows appears to have the characteristics of the Southern British Beaker Group, but only one vessel can be reconstructed with confidence. The slack profile of the Beaker found in Pit 10 (Fig. 57.1), and probably the second beaker, assigned to Step 6 of Lanting & van der Waals Beaker development for Eastern Yorkshire (Lanting & van der Waals 1972, 39-40, Fig. 3). Beaker finds from the North York Moors have a distribution like that of the Neolithic ceramic styles, most come from the corallian limestone forming the southern slope of the Moors and the Hambleton Hills (Spratt 1982, 225-226, Fig. 26). Their distribution continues north along the coast and west across the Cleveland Hills. The nearest finds to Sawdon Moor are barrows to the east from Broxa and Hutton Buscel and Seamer Moors; and from the Pickering area to the west. Southern British Beakers predominate amongst the North York Moors finds, early Beakers are scarce.

The Late Beakers, steps 6 and 7, like those at Sawdon Moor, are two or three centuries later than the Mortlake style, but they were contemporary with the later Fengate style, range 1700 to 1500 bc in radio-carbon chronology. No radio-carbon dates could be obtained for the Late Neolithic and Beaker features at Sawdon Moor.

Hutton Buscel 2

The Hutton Buscel 2 Beaker material has few diagnostic features but the rim profile and motifs favour the Southern British Beaker group. The majority of local finds belong to this group and have been found in Early Bronze Age barrow mounds and probably indicate nearby occupational activity.

FOOD VESSEL SERIES

The Food Vessel series is the most numerous of the Early Bronze Age ceramic classes in eastern Yorkshire with a major concentration of finds from the Yorkshire Wolds (Pierpoint 1980). However, they have a limited distribution on the North York Moors, the majority from barrow sites on the Corallian Limestone Hills and along the coast (Spratt 1982, 263-265). In contrast to the Wolds, Food Vessels are locally not as numerous, or as widespread, as the Collared Urn class on the North York Moors.

Gnipe Howe

The Food Vessel (Fig. 31.5) accompanying the cist burial at Gnipe Howe has its shoulder groove and ridges drawn out to a slack profile, making it a developed Food Vessel of Type 2 (Abercromby 1912). Type 2 Food Vessels are less numerous in eastern Yorkshire than Types 1 and 3. It compares with vessels of less devolved profile, and corded herring bone decoration over the whole of the exterior, from Ampleforth Pye Rigg Barrow 2. Further parallels occur on the Wolds, Riggs Barrow 3 and Garton Slack Barrow 75 are nearest (Mortimer 1905, 174, Fig. 437 and 223, Fig. 575a). All-over cord herring bone patterning is a generally favoured feature of the Food Vessel ceramic series in Eastern Yorkshire. In classical typology the Gnipe Howe vessel would be seen as a degeneration of the basic vessel form late in time from the type's inception. However, the body is well modelled, and the impressed decoration competently applied, indicating it was produced by a skilled potter. Even if this vessel were typologically advanced in Food Vessel series development the radio-carbon date of 1290+80 bc (HAR 4933) is extremely late in the expected date range.

Hutton Buscel

Hutton Buscel 2 provides the widest range of the Food Vessel series that have local parallels in North-east Yorkshire, also in the great concentration from the Wolds. The Abercromby Type 2 Food Vessel (Fig. 36.1), from the pre-barrow surface, is taller in its proportions to most local Food Vessels. Its profile including the moulded foot and the restrained nature of the decoration are closely comparable with a Food Vessel in the Kendall Collection from High Langdale End (Yorkshire Museum 1023.47), 9 klm. north of Hutton Buscel Barrow 2. A Food Vessel from Ampleforth Pye Rigg Barrow 4, excavated by G.F. Wilmott, has the same profile and horizontal lines and chevrons executed in cord on the upper part (Yorkshire Museum).

The two Enlarged Food Vessels from Hutton Buscel 2 belong to a small group of finds in eastern Yorkshire contrasting with the vast number of ordinary Food Vessels. Enlarged Food Vessel urns have been reviewed by Cowie and the Hutton Buscel 2 vessels are a significant addition to the local finds from Sawdon, and Three Tremblers on Hutton Buscel Moor to the north (Cowie 1978, 100-101. Nos. YOR11 & 12). The profile of No.1, (Fig. 37) indicate it was part of an enlarged version of a Type 2 Food Vessel comparable with vessels from the Three Tremblers and Cawthorn Camps (Cowie 1978), 96,YOR3). The majority of Enlarged Food Vessels from eastern Yorkshire are based on the Type 2 form. The second Hutton Buscel 2 vessel (Fig. 38.1) is a very slack profile version of a Type 3 vessel, and closely resembles in shape and decorative aspect an incised decorated vessel from the adjoining parish of Sawdon (Cowie 1978, No. YOR11C). This is one of three enlarged Food Vessel Urns from an unknown barrow in that parish dug by Henry Harland sometime during the late 19th century.

The reported 'lid' with the first Enlarged Food Vessel has a parallel with the reported pottery cover with a fine Type 2a Food Vessel from Acklam, at the northwestern corner of the Yorkshire Wolds, found by the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club in 1849 (Mortimer 1905, 84, Fig. 182). Lids are a feature of three miniature Food Vessels from Wold barrows discussed below.

A small vessel (Fig. 39.1) from Hutton Buscel 2 belongs to a small class amongst the considerable number of Food Vessels from eastern Yorkshire. Such Miniature Food Vessels can be included amongst the exotic varieties with handled, footed and lidded forms; these closely follow all aspects of shape and decoration of the common Food Vessel forms. Miniature Food Vessels are:-

NORTH YORK MOORS		
Helmsley,	Type 3	Brit. M. 79.12-9.1723 (Kinnes & Longworth 1985. UN 122)
Hutton Buscel 2	Type 2	present report.
Pickering 4 miles N.W. of	Type 3	Sheff. M. J93.891 (Bateman 1861)
Pickering 7 miles N.	Type 3	Sheff. M. J93.883 (Bateman 1861. 204-5)
Whitby area	Type 2	Formerly Liverpool M. (ex. Anderson:Mayer Collection)
YORKSHIRE WOLDS		
Aldro Barrow 109	Type 3	Hull M. (Mortimer 1905. 58, Fig.110)
Barrow 116	Type 1a	Hull M. (Mortimer 1905. 54, Fig.105)

Binnington Barrow 31	Type 1a	Brit. M. 79.12-9.336 (Greenwell 1877)
Ganton Barrow 21	Type 2 * Type 2?	Brit. M. 79.12-9.121 Brit. M. 79.12-9. (Greenwell 1877. 164, Fig. 77)
Garton Slack Barrow C41	bowl	Hull M. (Mortimer 1905. 259, Fig. 724)
Barrow C62	?	Hull M. (Mortimer 1905. Fig. 530)
Goodmanham Barrow 110	bowl	Brit. M. 79.12-9.120 (Greenwell 1877. 319)
Huggate Barrow 250	Type 2a	Hull M. (Mortimer 1905. 316, Fig. 940)
Riggs Barrow 17	Type 4 *	Hull M. (Mortimer 1905. 178, Fig. 448)
Warter Wold	Type 3	Brit. M. 79.12-9.1994 (Kinnes & Longworth 1985. UN 108)

* Lidded

Outside the eastern Yorkshire region Miniature Food Vessels are very scarce. Amongst the Food Vessel series of the Peak District there is only one example from Harthill Moor (Manby 1957, 18, Fig.2. A17) and none from the Central Pennines, Lancashire or the Lake District. North of the Tees two come from Co. Durham, at Murton (Type 3) (Gibson 1978. 35, Fig.IV.1) and Hastings Hill (damaged) (Gibson 1978. 37, Fig.IV.5). Two have been found in Northern Northumberland at South Charlton and Hepple (Gibson 1978. 37, Fig. IV.1 & 4). Miniatures are also known amongst the Scottish Food Vessel series (Scott 1951. Fig.2.20 & 22). Miniatures have not been noted by the writer amongst the Food Vessels of the East Midlands or further south.

The miniature vessels are associated with normal sized Food Vessels at Harthill and Murton; in function they were accessory vessels. In this role they may be compared with the similar sized 'pygmy cups' that accompany cremations alone or, more frequently, with collared urns, and occasionally with inhumation burials both in eastern Yorkshire and southern England.

COLLARED URN SERIES

Collared Urns are the most numerous class of earlier Bronze Age pottery from the North York Moors barrows, found in secondary association to Food Vessel accompanied burials. Collared urns are widely distributed across the region and well represented by finds from barrows along the coast and on the corallian limestone (Spratt 1982, 266-270, Fig. 33). The collared urns will be assessed according to Burgess's recent review. (Burgess, 1986). All the urns from the sites that are the subject of this report are assignable to Longworth's Secondary Series (Longworth 1984, 40-1). Longworth's method of trait determinations, distinguishing an extensive Secondary series of urns from his earlier Primary Series of vessels, has been revised by Burgess in a fuller definition of group characteristics. In the revised criteria the number of Primary and/or Secondary characteristics possessed by a vessel allows for a three-fold division into Early, Middle and Late urn groupings. Tentatively the Early group comprises vessels with at least three early traits and no late ones, Middle group urns have up to three early traits with some late traits. The Late group then retains no more than one early trait with its late traits, (Burgess 1986, Fig. 1). The validity of any typological scheme can only be confirmed by recurring stratigraphical relationships, such as the succession at Holt Howe and the nearby Wykeham Moor Barrow. Radiocarbon dates associated with Collared urns have some marked anomalies, even when allowance has been made for charcoal that might derive from older trees, they range from 1770±130 bc down to 990±80 bc (Longworth 1984, 140). The associated non-ceramic artefacts are not earlier than the Bush Barrow Phase c.1800-1650 BC, and none are later than the succeeding Aldbourne-Edmondsham phase c.1650-1450 BC (Longworth 1984, 47-75 & 79-80). The regional relationships of collared urns and their associations will be considered below (page 49).

Gnipe Howe

Gnipe Howe provided the usual stratigraphic relationship for eastern Yorkshire, the Collared Urn burials post-date Food Vessel accompanied interments. Vessel 1 (Fig. 31.1) has cord lattice decoration on the collar, but it is not limited by horizontal lines at top and bottom that is the common pattern on eastern Yorkshire urns. The same unlimited lattice occurs again on three Secondary Series urns found within a 16 klm. radius of Gnipe Howe, at Glaisdale, Aislaby and Silpho (Longworth 1984, Nos. 156, 1073 & 1256). Pot 3 (Fig. 31.3) is also a tripartite Collared Urn notable for its tall proportions and the total absence of decoration is a significantly notable feature amongst the Collared Urn series of north-east Yorkshire. Comparable undecorated urns come from Hackness (2), Kingthorpe, 'Near Pickering' (2), Stainton Dale, '6 miles North' and '10 miles North-East of' Pickering, and 'near Whitby' (Longworth 1984, Nos. 1157, 1160, 1185, 1217, 1218, 1220, 1223, 1238 & 1315.

Both the Gnipe Howe urns belong to Longworth's Secondary Series (Longworth 1984, 40-1), and as they do not display any primary urn group traits they can be placed in the Late Series of Collared Urns (Burgess 1986).

Small accessory cups of a variety of shapes have been found to accompany Middle and Late urns. At Gnipe Howe the accessory vessel (Fig. 31.2) is a basic cup form, such vessels have associations in eastern Yorkshire barrows with collared urns, or alone with urnless cremation burials, and rarely with inhumation interments. The cup's finger-nail decoration, creating alternating panels, is a rare technique on this ceramic form in Yorkshire; it was used in horizontal rows on an unlocated cup in the Kendall Collection (Yorkshire Museum 1180.47) from the North York Moors. From the Yorkshire Wolds similar decoration occurs on a cup from Acklam Barrow 202 (Mortimer 1905, 85, Fig. 194) and from nearby Aldro Barrow 113 a miniature cup has a short row of impressions on one side (Mortimer 1905, 76, Fig. 166).

Sawdon Moor Barrows

At Sawdon Moor Barrow 1, Pit 7 had charcoal that provided a radiocarbon dating of 1380±140 bc (NPL-197), associated with a probable token cremation burial in a vessel unfortunately truncated by the plough. The fabric of this vessel (Fig. 51.2) is comparable with local collared urns and its remaining profile places it in the Late group. The pit was outside the mound; the date does not assist the dating of the barrow's construction but it does indicate a continuing burial usage at the site. The secondary urn burial in Barrow 2 (Fig. 70) could also be assigned to the Late group; it is stratigraphically later than the radiocarbon date obtained from the pre-mound cremation pit of 1560±90 bc (NPL-198). The date from Pit 7 fits well within the date range for Late Series collared urns that belong to the Aldbourne-Edmondsham Phase, c. 1650-1450 BC, the final phase of the Early Bronze Age (Burgess 1986, 350).

Hutton Buscel 1

Of the two collared urns from Hutton Buscel 1, both assignable to Longworth's Secondary series (Longworth 1984, 29-42), their typological features demonstrate the larger urn must be later in date. However, the time interval between the deposition of the burials remains unknown.

The smaller Hutton Buscel 1 vessel (Fig. 34.1) has a single early trait, the use of cord impressed herring bone decorative motifs on collar and neck. Two late features defined by Burgess are present: 7. smoothly curved internal profile and 10. maximum diameter as great or greater than the height (Burgess 1986, 345). An attribution to the Middle group of Collared Urn development is appropriate. The larger vessel from the secondary position in Holt Howe belongs to Longworth's North-Western style group. It has no early traits, but possesses at least four of the features typical of the Late group Urns defined by Burgess. That is 1. bold decorative patterns, 4. deep collar, 5. 'peaked' collar base, 7. smoothly curved internal profile. The width ratio was probably as great as the height but the base is missing. An outstanding feature of this urn is the reserved bar-chevron motif on the collar, the triangles this created are hatched except for the apex leaving an obvious reserved triangle. This individual trick in decoration occurs on an urn excavated by T.C.M. Brewster from the Wykeham Moor Barrow half a kilometre to the north of Hutton Buscel 1. The urn also has the identical lattice on the neck, shoulder dimples and three cord lines on rim bevel (Brewster 1973, 92, Fig. 23.2). Both urns differ only in proportion and can be regarded as contemporary products of the same potter.

REGIONAL ASPECTS

The Wykeham Moor barrow had two stages of construction and three phases of burial. The first phase mound of turf and soil had a central cairn erected over (a robbed out) urn burial, and three urns in pits around it, all without cremated bones so a votive function is likely (Brewster 1973, Fig. 24. urns 5-7). A cremation pit dug on the eastern edge of the phase 1 mound provided a radiocarbon date of 1535±90 bc (NPL.236). This was overlain by the second stage mound and during the third burial phase pits were dug through the earlier mounds and urns deposited without burial deposits. In Pit V were two urns, the larger one so closely matching the Hutton Buscel 1 pot. All the urns from the Wykeham Moor barrow belong to Longworth's Secondary Series (Longworth 1984, No. 1176-1181); the third phase vessels can be assignable to the Late group, and two belong to Longworth's South-Eastern Urn style (Longworth 1984, 35-40). The radiocarbon date relates to an event that lies between deposition of the two sets of urns and a biconical vessel.

Collared urns are found in barrows on the North York Moors in primary situations, also as secondaries in earlier barrows of either Food Vessel or collared urn origin. The majority of barrows were dug during the 19th century; their excavators seeking burials and artefacts did not investigate the full extent of a mound and it is unlikely that the full burial sequence was ever established at most sites. Certainly some protracted burial usages have been demonstrated for the barrows examined in the later 20th century in this region. Collared urns are the most numerous and most widespread of the Early Bronze Age funerary ceramic types known from the North York Moors (Spratt 1982, 140 & 266-270, Fig. 33). The majority of collared urns known from eastern Yorkshire come from the Moors, over 240 urns have been recorded and some 200 survive for study. This contrasts with the Wolds, where a greater number of excavated barrows has produced only 75 collared urns, the majority from sites on the high western Wolds (Manby 1980, Fig.2). Small accessory vessels accompany Middle and Late group collared urns in the region, they were also placed with cremations that have no other accompanying vessel and rarely with inhumation burials. In addition to the collared urns there are small numbers of Enlarged Food Vessel Urns, Biconical Urns, also various bucket and barrel urns from barrows in eastern Yorkshire (Manby 1980, 319).

Early group collared urns, with four primary traits, are scarce in eastern Yorkshire, they are only numerous in Eastern England south of the Humber during the Fargo phase c.2000-1800 BC, of the Early Bronze Age (Burgess 1986). During this phase in Yorkshire, the Peak District and Northern England Food Vessels were the usual funerary accessory vessel, but south of the Humber they were in a minority role to the Early collared urns. The use of the collared urn only became widespread in Eastern Yorkshire during the succeeding period at the time of the Middle group urns, associated with the Bush Barrow phase c. 1800-1650 BC. The use of Middle group urns and its in-urn cremation tradition spread across the region, both on the Wolds and on the North York Moors Middle group urns accompany burials in a secondary position in primary Food Vessel barrows. The urns were inverted over cremation deposits, but some were in the role of accessory vessels with both cremation and inhumation interments. The radiocarbon date from Wykeham Moor barrow is appropriate for the Middle Group Collared Urns but not the Late Group.

Longworth distinguished amongst his Secondary Series Urns two regional style groups that can be defined in terms of profile variation and recurring decorative motifs (Longworth 1984, 30-40). The wider national distributions of these is not territorially exclusive, both the South-Eastern and North-Western styles occur in eastern Yorkshire, where each is exceeded in the total by the un-styled vessels. The South-Eastern style urns attain the northern extent of their concentrated distribution on the North York Moors, although scattered examples have been found northwards into southern Scotland (Longworth 1984, Fig. 29). The North-Western style has its concentration area in the Central Pennines (Manby 1986, 69), the Peak District, the Lake District, and on the North York Moors (Longworth 1984, Fig. 23).

In marked contrast to the South-eastern style urns, that make up nearly half of the total of collared urn finds from the Wolds (Longworth 1984, 127-8), the North-Western style urns are peripheral to their main distribution, and three vessels only belong uncompromisingly to this style. There are widely scattered examples of North-Western Urns distributed northwards across central and eastern Scotland; and west into Wales, and south of the Humber and Trent. Both the South-Eastern and North-Western styles are present amongst the Middle and Late Urn groups. The Late group urns belong to the final phase of the Early Bronze Age, the Aldbourne-Edmondsham phase c. 1650-1450 BC. (Burgess 1986, 350) demonstrated by associations with Camerton-Snowshill bronzes, faience beads, stone battleaxes and whetstones. The regional type association for eastern Yorkshire is the secondary urned cremation burial in Loose Howe, Rosedale, furnished with an ogival bronze dagger and pin, with a fine stone battleaxe, an assemblage of high status character (Elgee 1949, 95-101, Fig. 8-11).

The significance of these regional collared urn styles in social terms is difficult to determine. There are linkages in decorative treatment that are recognisable amongst the funerary pottery within a natural area, such as the North York Moors, that make it possible to attribute some techniques to individual craftsmen. However, where particular patterns were favoured across several distant regions a wider means of their dispersal needs to be looked for, a spread by folk movement, trading connections, or by some common political or religious motivation. The very nature of funerary and ritual vessels must imply some formalisation or symbolism associated with their function, and their embellishment is likely to have been based upon some traditionally significant patterning. That is until new fashions or religion required change. There was in eastern

Yorkshire across the three phases of the Early Bronze Age a continuity in site usage for burial when the rite successively changed from the pre-dominantly grave/inhumation tradition to the cremation rite. The pottery accompanying progressed from Food Vessel in accessory role on to the Collared Urn as an accessory and finally as a container. The Food Vessels of the North York Moors were an extension of the traditions regionally centred of the Wolds. The connection between the Wolds and Moors continued with the South-Eastern style collared urns. However, the North-Western style collared urns are part of another wider pattern of linkages shared by the North York Moors with an extensive western province embracing the Pennines, the Peak District and the Lake District.

SPECIALIST REPORTS 3.

HUMAN BONE REPORTS

By J. Dawes

INTRODUCTION

The deposits of cremated bone examined, were in each case passed successively through a 10mm and then a 2mm mesh sieve to separate the fragments by size. The different fractions were then weighed after the removal by hand of alien matter such as stones or charcoal. The finest fraction consisted in each case of intrusive soil particles, ash and tiny pieces of cremated bone which were of no use in identification. The intermediate category were small pieces of human bone in which identifiable fragments of teeth and phalanges were observable by inspection. The larger pieces of bone were carefully sorted, examined and any possible specific identification of fragments noted, together with the evidence which may give an indication of burning, age, sex, disease and the numbers of individuals represented in the sample. The degree of warping, twisting and heat fissuring of fragments was taken as an indication of the heat and efficiency of the pyre. The homogenity of burning within a sample can give some suggestion as to the positioning of the corpse in relation to the fire; i.e. a body laid on the ground with the fire built above is likely to exhibit a pattern of high and low burning on bones of certain areas dependent upon the way in which the body was laid on the ground. In contrast, a body placed on top of the pyre may show no such pattern due to shifting and tumbling occurring during burning and possibly stoking of the fire during cremation. In the absence of an enclosed furnace there is inevitably some infiltration of soil and stones into the cremation deposits and some of this soil is of course present in the samples as excavated. Maximum sized fragments present in any deposit will be the product of the extent of the cremation process.

Report 3A - Gnipe Howe

Deposit associated with Pot 1

The sample consisted of 50 grams of fragment size calcined bone, varying between 5-45mm, white to buff in colour, well preserved, hard, moderately fissured and possibly deliberately broken. Parts identified were long bone shaft fragments, parts of humeral or femoral heads, part of the right talus, part of the left petrous temporal bone, part of the right side of the frontal bone with part of the coronal suture, with the outer table partially fused, and part of the right side of the occipital bone with part of the unfused lamboid suture. This sample probably represents an adult, mid twenties at age of death, sex unknown. Accompanying the cremated fragments was a portion of unburnt long bone shaft from a large animal, e.g. cow, deer or horse.

Deposit associated with Pot 2

The sample consisted of 20 grams of material ranging from 5-50mm in size, white to buff colour, hard, well preserved, with no sign of deliberate breakage. Parts identified were a vertebral spine, possibly metapodial shafts, limb fragments and vault fragments with unfused sutures. An oval depression on the inner table of vault fragment, the anterior part of the right parietal was present during life. This sample probably represents one young adult, of unknown sex.

Deposit associated with Pot 3

The sample consisted of 65 grams of cremated material found lying beside, rather than inside, the urn. Eight pieces were between 50-80mm in length, one piece c. 40mm and the remainder less than 20mm. Colour was fairly even cream-buff, preservation good, moderately calcined and slightly twisted. Parts identified were portions of the proximal end of both femurs, part of one epiphysis from the proximal end femur, ribs, vault fragment, limb bone shaft fragments and the trochlear area from the right humerus. The head and greater trochanter of the femur and the medial epicondyle of the humerus were not united with their shafts, indicating that these bones were the remains of a young person. From the size it was estimated that the age would probably lie between 10-16 years. It was not possible to gauge the sex of the pieces. No damage or disease was seen, nor any sign of deliberate fragment breakage. Also present were two pieces of animal bone, one part of a long bone shaft and the other the right calcaneum, possibly from a red deer.

Cremation Cist

1. Material in the Food Vessel

The contents of the Food Vessel consisted of 300 grams of lightly calcined fragments, white to buff in colour, with some fissuring and twisting noticeable in vault fragments. Fragments were generally smaller than the other samples, possibly due to deliberate breakage or selection. The size ranged from 2-70mm. Fragments identified were: part of a small right ischium with acetabular junction with ilium incomplete; two vertebral bodies, barely calcined, with only small signs of burning at base of root not yet closed; part of the right mandibular fossa; phalanx without epiphysis; and part of the right frontal towards the lateral edge somewhat fissured and distorted.

2. Undisturbed Material from around the Food Vessel

This sample consisted of c. 310 grams of bone, varying in size from 2-100mm, lightly calcined and ranging from white-grey-buff. Some fissuring was seen but little distortion. Parts identified were: three bodies of lumbar vertebrae; neck and upper portions shaft of the left femur; part of the femural condyles; part of the right ischium with slender and partially fused tuberosity; part of the right iliac auricle; a capitulum from the left humerus; part of the right clavicle; the distal epiphysis of the left radius; and vault, limb, rib, phalangeal and vertebral fragments.

3. Undisturbed layer, Food Vessel level

The sample consisted of 325 grams of bone material, ranging in size from 10-90mm. The bone was lightly calcined, white-buff in colour with some fissuring. Fragments identified were: two right petrous temporal bones; one left petrous temporal bone; part left ischium without tuberosity fused; part of the head of the left humerus; fragment of the right side mandible with one and half tooth sockets, probably those of canine and first premolar; two phalanges; a body thoracic vertebra; parts of the femoral condyles, and vault, limb and rib pieces.

4. Disturbed Eastern side of the Cist

The sample consisted of 330 grams of lightly calcined white-buff fragments, varying in size from 2-65mm. Some fissuring of bone but distortion was only obvious on vault fragments. Parts identified were: two left petrous temporal bones; the bodies of two thoracic vertebrae unfused with epiphyses, parts of the proximal epiphysis tibia; part of the right frontal with small sinus and supraorbital groove, and slight supraorbital ridge. There was in addition two teeth roots, and limb, cranial and phalangeal fragments.

5. Western side of the Cist

This sample consisted of 115 grams of the bone lightly calcined, white-buff in colour and a fragment size ranging from 5-70mm. The parts identified were limb and cranial fragments, five tooth fragments, three of these being molars; the body of one lumbar vertebrae; a metapodial epiphysis; and the proximal end of the right metatarsal IV. There was also a fragment, probably part of the shaft of a small animal limb bone, 20mm in length by 3mm in diameter.

Conclusion

Cremated material was recovered from the cist in several locations and the different samples were sorted and assessed separately. However, the state of the fragments of the bone was indistinguishable in state from one part to another and it would appear that although the position of some fragments had been changed due to the previous exploration of the cist, all cremation material had a common origin in antiquity, all resulting from a single fire. In all there were c. 1380 grams of cremated bone, more than two thirds of which came from undisturbed areas. The fragments varied in size from 2-100mm in length and many of the largest pieces came from the immediate vicinity of the Food Vessel. The pieces were well preserved, white-buff in colour, none were very heavily burnt, many pieces of deep origin such as vertebral bodies showing slight traces of firing. Only vault fragments showed extensive heat distortion. No marked differences in degree of charring of different parts of the body could be found other than this suggestion that the deeper seated areas were less affected. This lack of polarity would suggest that the bodies were placed on top rather than under the pyre (Wells, 1960).

All areas of the skeleton were represented and it appeared that at least two bodies were represented due to the duplication of specific fragments, notably ischia and petrous temporal bones. In one case the ischial tuberosities were in the process of uniting with the body of the ischium, thus indicating an age of about 20 years. The other individual must be somewhat younger, the ischial tuberosity still free and the acetabular unions incomplete. An adolescent to whom probably belonged the teeth found with open roots. The younger ischial tuberosities were wider and proportionally heavier than the elder and it is probable that the young adult was female and the adolescent a male of 12-16. No sign of disease or injury were found. An extra left petrous temporal bone fragment was found in the disturbed area at the East side of the grave and would indicate the initial presence of a third body in the cremation. No other fragments were seen that positively did not belong to the two bodies already discussed but much may have been lost during the earlier disturbance of the cist. No fully adult bones were found and in view of the suggested age of 20 for one body it would seem likely that there was a third body present on the funeral fire and again of adolescent age.

There was a large amount of large charcoal fragments, 10-30mm across, and several flint fragments with the cremated material.

Report 3B - Hutton Buscel Barrow 1

Eight samples of cremated bone were located at the barrow site. The inadequate recording of the samples resulted in a vagueness as to exact location on the site. Even so, three deposits can be accurately pinpointed into the site grid.

Cremation Pit 1

Cremation Pit 1 contained 140 grams of cremated bone, white to buff in colour with warping and slight fissuring. The sample had a maximum size of 45mm and was made up of limb bone, vault fragments, teeth and ribs from a juvenile of unknown sex.

Cremation Pit 2

The deposit consisted of 160 grams of cremated bone, cream to white and black with some fissuring and slight warping. In size 70 grams were 2-10mm in length and the remainder between 10-40mm. Parts of limb bones, vertebrae, skull and mandible were identified. Metapodials and the distal epiphysis of the radius were unfused, skull fragments were thin and had open vault sutures. The left maxilla fragment showed the pressure in life of the adult dentition at least from the central incisor to the first molar. This was the variably burnt body of a juvenile, possibly between the ages of 12 and 14. Sex was undetermined.

Further samples recorded separately from Trench 1, Area B (1962) included

1. 105gm buff to cream slightly warped and fissured bone, measuring 55mm maximum in size. The sample contained limb, girdle and skull fragments, and a tooth from a juvenile.

2. 80gm buff cremated bone, measuring 40mm in maximum size with slight fissuring and no signs of warping. The sample contained the limb fragments and a vault fragment of a juvenile.

3. 5gm of buff cremated bone of limb and pelvis fragments.

4. 75gm of cream to white cremated bone, measuring 30mm in maximum with slight warping and fissuring. Identified bones included skull and femur fragments from possibly a juvenile.

A fragment of the right ischium of a juvenile was found in the border section of an unnumbered cremation pit.

Report 3C - Hutton Buscel Barrow 2

One deposit of unburnt human bone and five burnt bone samples were submitted for examination.

The five cremation deposits showed no evidence of differential burning on specific body areas which would suggest that the method of cremation was to place the corpse on or in the pyre rather than under it. Individual conclusions are given below.

Grave 1

The deposits taken for analysis from Grave 1 consisted of lumps of dry clay with traces of bone matrix, cavitus and impressions of bones, and a few very fragile teeth. Plaster casts were taken of the cavities and impressions.

Fragments identified from the casts included humerus, radii and ulna, tibiæ and fibulæ, femora, ribs and parts of the vault. Surviving bone included skull and mandible fragments, right zygoma and some teeth. The latter were from the mixed dentition of a child about 8-9 years of age and the size of the limb bone casts was consistent with this. No conclusions were possible as to the sex other than the fairly large size of the first molar crowns, which possibly indicated maleness. Fragments of a scallop shell accompanied the skeleton.

Teeth

			5	4		3						
rt		6	e	d	c		d	e	6	7	1	lt
	7	6	e	d		2			6			
	-			4		3	4					

Cremation 1

Out of a total dry weight of 1605 grams, 630 grams consisted of soil, ash and bone particles less than 1mm in diameter. Of the rest 45% was between 1mm and 10mm in size, while the rest varied from 10-65mm. Most were buff in colour with odd fragments being blue-black. There was slight cracking and fissuring, with limb fragments broken along curved fissure lines. Warping was not excessive. Parts were found from most areas of the body and there was no duplication of areas. Vault sutures were found not fused and parietal thickness varied from 3.4-4.8mm. Several adult tooth roots had survived, together with the central fragment of the lower jaw, which showed that both lower incisors and the right canine and first premolar had been in position at death. Bones were generally fairly small. This cremation was that of a single individual, probably a young adult female. A fragment of a worked flint blade, calcined by the fire, was found with the bone.

Cremation 2

The total weight of this sample was 856 grams. The bone varied in size between 10-40mm in length and was of different colour and condition from the majority of the sample, being black and grey limb and vault sherds with some charcoal mixed in. Of the rest, only 335grams were left after removal of ash, soil and fragments less than 1mm in diameter, and of this 45% were between 1-10mm in size, the rest 10-65mm. Colour varied from cream to grey with marked fissuring and some warping. Some fragments were concreted together with baked clay. All parts of the body were represented although no tooth roots were found, possibly due to the small weight of surviving pieces. Vault sutures were open and sharp-edged. Parietal thickness measured about 6.6mm.

This sample came from the cremation of a single individual, probably a young male adult.

Cremation 3

The total weight was 130 grams, of burnt bone fragments 10-65mm in size. They varied from buff to black and to white in colour with some fissuring and little warping. Vertebral pieces were very little burnt. Limb, cranial and trunk sherds were identified. The internal occipital protuberance was large, the temporal line on the frontal well marked, linea aspera rugiose, parietal thickness up to 7.5mm and the iliac crest fused.

This was a token sample of fragments taken probably from the cremation of a single robust adult male over 25 years of age.

Cremation 4

Out of a deposit of 1000 grams, only 350 grams of bone more than 1mm in diameter was left after the removal of soil and ash. Of this 80% were small fragments between 1-10mm while those remaining varied from 10-50mm. In addition, the associated 75 grams of plough-disturbed fragments were all from the larger category as would be expected from their recovery and survival. The bones were varied in colour, grey, white, buff and blue-black fragments, well burnt with some warping and fissuring. The protection of smaller pieces may indicate deliberate crushing. Limb sherds dominated with some cranial fragments, ribs and five nearly-closed tooth roots. A phalanx with unfused epiphysis was also found.

This cremation was of a single child or juvenile.

In addition at least one unburnt non-human bone, probably the limb bone of hare, was also located in the cremation deposit.

Cremation 5

The deposit consisted of 30 grams of bone, largely limb sherds but also vault fragments including part central frontal bone. Lightly burnt, largely buff in colour with only slight cracking and fissuring, measuring between 10-50mm in length. The deposit was definitely of human and probably adult, and could possibly be part of Cremation 4.

Report 3D - Sawdon Moor Barrow 1

Cremation Pit 1

The deposit consisted of 260 grams of material; of this 85 grams were cremated bone more than 2mm in diameter and 165 grams larger than 10mm in size, ranging up to 70mm long. There were about 10 grams of a dense clinker material, not the light clinker sometimes interpreted as hair remains. The bones were cream to white in colour with a moderate degree of twisting and fissuring with warping of the thinner pieces. There were no marked anatomical areas of differential burning so it is likely that in this case the body was placed on rather than under a pyre.

Areas identified:
- Cranial fragments
- Pair petrous temporal bones
- Five fragments of teeth including two molars with crowns
- Multiple limb shaft fragments, some displaying unfused epiphyses
- Proximal end left juvenile femur with no fused epiphyses.

The cremation represented a juvenile, probably 6-12 years in age judging by the limb fragment size and the condition of the teeth where the lightly burnt crowns of molars had probably been unerupted. It was not possible to assign a sex to these fragments, all of which probably belonged to the same body. No sign of disease was observed.

Cremation Pit 2

The deposit consisted of 3645 grams excavation material of which some 80 grams were of charcoal and carbonized wood, with 2460 grams of the bone between 10-100mm long. The bones were patchy in degree of burning with a colour varying from white to grey to the fawn of virtually unburnt bone and with some fissuring and warping of some fragments and not others. The generally low degree of calcination would suggest that some degree of post-cremation mechanical breaking of larger fragments probably occurred. Examination and identification showed that more than one body was present in this mass. A slight tendency to right-sided survival, especially of head fragments from individuals A and C, may indicate that they were laid on their right sides and the pyre built on top of them, but the strength of the evidence is only slight. No hair clinker was found. Two fragments of animal bone, rib fragment from Bos or Equus and a distal fragment of a cannon bone of Capra, Ovis or Capriolus. Neither showed signs of butchering and both were uniformly burnt. Some of the less specific rib and limb bone shaft fragments may also have been animals.

Areas identified: Cranial fragments, tooth roots
Rib and vertebral fragments
Pelvic fragments
Limb bone fragments
Podials, metapodials and phalanges

Individual A: Right petrous temporal
Part right temporal with very long zygomatic
Right supra-orbital ridge, very large
Cranial fragments with fused sagital suture, 6mm thickness vault
Right coronoid process mandible
Part right horizontal ramus mandible, - 6 5 4 3
Capitulam right humerus, - large joint
Proximal end right radius
Right scaphoid

Individual B: Left petrous temporal
Right supraorbital area with very slight ridge and sharp orbital border
Part left vertical ramus mandible, - 3 4 5 6
Distal ends pair small mature humeri
Proximal end small radius
Right scaphoid

Individual C: Left petrous temporal
Right supraorbital ridge area
Right mandibular condyle
Part right horizontal ramus mandible, b
6e d c
5 4

Mental symphyseal area mandible, - a / a
1 1
Unfused capitulum right humerus
Distal epiphysis left tibia
Unfused phalangeal epiphysis

This large deposit held the remains of a minimum of three individuals: A, a mature robust man, probably over thirty years old; B, an adult woman, very slight and petite, possibly younger than the man; C, a juvenile 6-7 years of age. No disease processes were detected. All individuals were cremated together and food offerings in the form of meat joints were probably put in the fire.

Pit 7

Three small fragments of cremated bone were recovered from this pit; all were buff in colour with slight cracking and warping indicating a comparatively cool fire. The fragments consisted of a small limb bone shaft, one piece of cranium and the third unassignable.

The bones were probably human, but not necessarily adult.

Report 3E - Sawdon Moor Barrow 2

Cremation Pit 1

The deposit consisted of 285 grams of material of which 67% was definite bone fragments more than 2mm in diameter, and 170 grams between 10-60mm in length. The colour was white to buff with considerable heat fissuring of limb and cranial fragments. There was less warp and cracking of pelvic and vertebral fragments which were less than calcined.

Areas identified: three fragments cranial
Part vertebral body
Left side pubic symphysis, age indicated 20-25 years
Part right ilium with absence pre-auricular sulcus
Humeral shaft
Fragments femoral shaft and condyles
Fragments tibial shaft and right condyles
First metatarsal
Terminal phalanx

This would appear to be a token deposit from the cremation of a young male adult, 20-25 years of age. The spread of fragments represents the whole body in the cremation. If this was the entire deposit undisturbed, only a token quantity was collected after cremation for interment.

Cremation Pit 2

The Pit contained 1180 grams of cremated bone, 910 grams of which was fragmentary, between 10-80mm in length; the remainder consisted of smaller soil, ash, bone dust and charcoal. The colour of the bone was cream to buff and pieces were very warped, twisted and fissured, which indicated an efficient hot fire. In general terms, all parts of the body were represented although there was marked paucity of head fragments compared with the comprehensive quantities from other parts.

Areas identified: three small cranial fragments
Fragments of nine teeth
Left coronoid process mandible
Part sternal body
Parts of nine vertebral bodies
Ribs
Right ischial tuberosity, fully fused, intermediate sexually
Limb shaft fragments
Distal end right humerus
Proximal end right radius and ulna
Left femoral condyle
Left tarsals
Metapodials and phalanges

This deposit was apparently the fairly complete remains of a single individual adult, with a high percentage of the skull absent, aged 25-40, sex unknown. No marked areas of differential burning were observed, although the survival of the right elbow and left knee may suggest that these parts escaped the hottest parts of the fire. No disease or pre-mortem damage seen.

Cremation deposit associated with the Collared Urn

The urn contained 450 grams of material, 100 grams of which was bone in excess of 2mm and 350 grams was between 10-75mm in length. The colour was cream to buff with a few fragments of large bone shaft, black in colour. There was some cracking, fissuring and distortion of pieces. Some of the larger limb bone fragments had apparently been mechanically snapped during collection. No specific differential burning pattern was discerned. No teeth were found.

Areas identified: Cranial fragments with some sutures, partly open
Frontal with large supraorbital ridge
Internal occipital protuberance
Fragments arches and bodies vertebrae, ribs
Part sacrum
Part right pubis
Limb bone shaft fragments
Left capitulus humerus
Left femoral condyles
Right talus
Metatarsals and phalanges

The urn contained the remains of a single adult, almost certainly male and probably between 20-40 years of age at death. No disease or pre-mortem damage detected.

SPECIALIST REPORTS

THE KERB STONES FROM HUTTON BUSCEL BARROW 2

By G.I. Massey (Scarborough Museum)

Analysis of the certain specified stones provided the basis for the following discussion:-

Kerb Stone	9	(South Marker Stone)	Coral Rag
Kerb Stone	16		Calcareous Grit
Kerb Stone	40	(North Marker Stone)	Calcareous Grit
Kerb Stone	48		Calcareous Grit

Both the Coral Rag and the Calcareous Grit are part of the Yorkshire Corallian beds which consist of a series of Limestones and Calcareous Sandstones, at maximum one hundred and ten metres thick. North of the Vale of Pickering the outcrop extends for about sixty kilometres from the coast at Filey to the Hambleton Hills.

At present time the nearest Calcareous Grit exposures to the Hutton Buscel site are at White Quarry, Forge Valley (TA 989 857); Spikers Hill Quarry, West Ayton (TA 980 863); and Wykeham Quarry (TA 960 845). There may be nearer exposures in the gills at the top of Yedmondale and Beedale. Calcareous Grit is sufficiently near the surface for large rocks to be still ploughed up in the fields north of West Ayton, Hutton Buscel and Wykeham.

The best remaining exposures for Coral Rag are at Betton Farm Quarries, Ayton (TA 002 856 and 001 855); and Vicarage Quarry, Ayton (TA 990 855). Again Coral Rag is near the surface and is occasionally ploughed up.

Nearer exposures for both the grit and rag may have occurred in the past. Certainly many quarries have been filled in for various reasons in recent years in the immediate area of the site.

SPECIALIST REPORT 5A

POLLEN ANALYSIS - SAMPLES FORM HUTTON BUSCEL BARROW 2

By D. Steel and J.R. Flenley

The most modern techniques were used to obtain pollen from the samples including ultra-sonic sifting.

Results

Samples 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, produced no pollen.
Sample 6 yielded a small amount.

	Count	% total pollen
Caryophyllaceæ	2	9
Corylus	6	27
Ericales	5	23
Filicales	3	14
Gramineæ	5	23
Tilia	1	5
Total	22	100

Discussion

In sample 6 there was relatively high values for *Corylus* and Filicales; *Tilia* also occurs. All these are well known for selective preservation in oxidising conditions. The sample must therefore be regarded as unreliable. All that can be said is that a deforested landscape is suggested.

Comments by T.C.M. Brewster

Sample 6 was taken from near the bottom of the turf stack mount just above the pre-barrow land surface in a layer of moor pan doubtless created by paddling when the mound was being built.

REPORT 5B

POLLEN SAMPLES FROM SAWDON MOOR BARROW 1

By D. Steel and J.R. Flenley

The most modern techniques were used to obtain pollen from the samples including ultra-sonic sifting.

Samples 4 and 11 were not used.
Samples 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 12 provided no evidence of pollen.

The other samples contained varying amounts of pollen and the results are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 8

Sample Number	1	8	9	10	13	14	1	8	9	10	13	14
Pollen Type	Count						% total pollen					
Pinus	-	4	-	-	4	3	-	2	-	-	2	2
Alnus	1	4	-	-	6	3	20	2	-	-	3	2
Betula	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ulmus	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Corylus	-	8	-	4	9	11	-	4	-	4	4	6
Ericales	-	123	6	76	164	97	-	67	100	72	78	54
Gramineæ	4	9	-	8	5	15	80	5	-	8	2	8
Compositæ-Taraxacum type	-	14	-	14	13	43	-	8	-	13	6	24
Compositæ-Cirsium type	-	5	-	3	3	4	-	3	-	3	1	2
Chenopodiaceæ	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Caryophllaceæ-undifferentiated	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
Caryophyllaceæ-Silene/Lychnis	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Total	5	183	6	105	209	179	100	100	100	100	100	100

Discussion

The samples of pollen in all show a predominance of non-forest types, usually Ericales (heather etc.). Other common taxa are Compositæ (Dandelion and Thistle types) and Gramineæ (grasses). There are two occurrences of Chenopodiaceæ (Goosefoot family), which is usually an arable weed. The amount of tree pollen never exceeds that expected as the long-distance component in a sample from a deforested landscape. A predominantly moorland environment is suggested by the high Ericales. This was probably not the pure heather moor found on the North Yorkshire Moors today, but a more mixed vegetation, perhaps disturbed in places by arable agriculture, perhaps on a soil less podsolized than the present moorland soils, perhaps burnt less regularly. The vegetation may well have been grazed but it is surprising that the common weed of grazed land, *Plantago*, is missing. The Caryophyllaceæ, which do occur, include both arable and pastoral weeds, but the only sub-familial determination (*Silene/Lychnis* type) could well be pollen of *Silene alba*, common as an arable weed.

Comments by T.C.M. Brewster

The samples of pollen used came from the following stratigraphy on the site:-

Sample	Location
1.	Modern plough soil
2.	Stage 2 Mound
3.	Stage 2 Mound Slip
4.	Not used
5.	Stage 1 Mound
6.	Stage 1 Mound
7.	Lower level of pre-barrow land surface
8.	Mound slip beyond kerb, sealed by plough soil
9.	Subsoil
10.	Mound slip beyond kerb
11.	Not used
12.	Stage 3 Mound
13.	Mound slip around and outside kerb circuit
14.	Mound slip around and inside kerb circuit

The only zones that produced more than a few pollen grains correspond to a late phase in the barrow's history when the body of the mound had slipped and overrun the kerb. Samples 8, 10, 13 and 14 all belong to the above late series. Sample 9 came from the subsoil beneath the pre-barrow land surface. Therefore the pollen in the samples comes from a late phase in the life of the barrow i.e. Late Bronze Age or later.

REPORT 5C

POLLEN SAMPLES FROM SAWDON MOOR BARROW 2

By D. Steel and J.R. Flenley

In total seven samples were taken:-

Samples 1, 6, and 7 yielded no information.
Samples 3, 4, and 5 showed occasional Ericales only.
Sample 2 yielded a small amount of pollen.

SAMPLE 2

	Count	% total pollen
Betula	3	21
Corylus	1	7
Gramineæ	6	43
Quercus	2	14
Tilia	2	14
Total	14	100

Sample 2 yielded an inadequate pollen count for firm conclusions. It might suggest a still partially wooded environment, but this is a very tentative suggestion.

Comments by T.C.M. Brewster

The seven samples from Sawdon Moor Barrow 2 came from the following stratigraphic levels:-

1. Stage 3 mound associated with urn burial - upper level
2. Stage 3 mound associated with urn burial - lower level
3. Stage 2 mound
4. Mound slip
5. Stage 3 mound
6. Pre-barrow land surface
7. Subsoil

As the report states only Sample 2 yielded any quantity of pollen. The pre-barrow land surface and subsoil were entirely barren as was the upper level of the stage 3 mound. Whereas Samples 3, 4 and 5 produced a small amount of Ericales pollen.

The pollen in Sample 2 appears to indicate that at the time of the urn burial, trees were predominant in the area, whereas in the levels producing pollen in Sawdon Moor Barrow 1, which were Late Bronze Age or later, the pollen count was entirely different.

SPECIALIST REPORTS 6

SUMMARY OF RADIOCARBON DATES

1. GNIPE HOWE

a. Charcoal from the bottom of the cist with Food Vessel

HAR-4933 3240±80 BP. Cal Ranges Sigma 1 1625 to 1435 BC
Sigma 2 1710 to 1335 BC

b. Charcoal from bottom of cist with Food Vessel

HAR-8787 3500±90 BP. Cal Ranges Sigma 1 1960 to 1740 BC
Sigma 2 2130 to 1620 BC

c. Charcoal associated with Collared Urn 3

HAR-8773 3440±90 BP. Cal Ranges Sigma 1 1880 to 1660 BC
Sigma 2 2020 to 1520 BC

2. SAWDON MOOR

a. Barrow 1: Cremation Pit 2. Tr 2/3. Oak charcoal with cremation

NPL-196 3480±90 BP. Cal Ranges Sigma 1 1920 to 1770 BC
Sigma 2 2060 to 1560 BC

b. Barrow 1: Pit 7. Tr 6 Area C3. Oak charcoal with cremation and collared urn.

NPL-197 3330±140 BP. Cal Ranges Sigma 1 1770 to 1550 BC
Sigma 2 1910 to 1410 BC

c. Barrow 2: Cremation Pit 2. Tr 6 Area S2. Oak charcoal

NPL-198 3510±90 BP. Cal Ranges Sigma 1 1970 to 1750 BC
Sigma 2 2160 to 1630 BC

3. SEAMER MOOR

a. Charcoal from hearth sealed by the mound

HAR-8785 5260±100 BP. Cal Ranges Sigma 1 4210 to 3970 BC
Sigma 2 4340 to 3820 BC

b. Charcoal from pit Tr 3 Sec 0.

HAR-8786 4990±90 BP. Cal Ranges Sigma 1 3900 to 3680 BC
Sigma 2 4000 to 3540 BC

FINDS CATALOGUE

1. Gnipe Howe

Pottery Assemblage (M = diameter of mouth in cm.
H = height in cm.
B = diameter of base in cm.)

Figure 31

1. Pot 1 - Collared Urn; on internal bevel rim single twisted cord impression, on collar twisted cord zigzag impression. Neck and body undecorated. Fabric dull red-brown sandy with no visible grits.

   M. 15.1 H. 18.0 B. 8.8

   Found associated with human cremation deposit and animal bone in disturbed Outer Mound. Depth 0.38m
   Quadrant C (1) 7.1.72 & (1) 11.1.72.

2. Accessory Cup - Fragmentary base sherds. Upper body decorated by alternate bands of horizontal and vertical nail impressions. Fabric dull orange sandy, no visible grits.

   M. 8.0

   Found associated with human cremation deposit in Outer Mound. Depth 0.28m above cairn.
   Quadrant B (1) 21.1.72.

3. Pot 3 - Collared Urn. Fragmentary, no signs of decoration. Fabric dull red-brown sandy with no visible grits.

   M 13.8 H. 23.5 B. 9.3

   Found associated with human cremation deposit and animal bone in Outer Mound. Depth 0.15m.
   Quadrant B (2) 21.1.72.

4. Pot 4 - four rim sherds and shoulder. Rim decorated with irregular slash marks. Fabric hard brown, coarse large grits visible and mica inclusions.
   Found in Outer Mound, probably disturbed. No associations. Depth 0.35m.
   Quadrant B (2) 24.1.72.

5. Food Vessel - internal rim bevel continuous line of herringbone impressions. Neck, shoulder, body all covered by elongated herringbone pattern. Fabric unknown, pot missing.

   M. 16.0 H. 12.0 B. 9.5

   Found in stone lined cist, associated with human cremation and charcoal. Primary burial at site.

6. Beaker rim sherd - decorated by horizontal parallel lines. Fabric dull orange

interior and core.
Found in disturbed mound. Depth 0.60m.
Quadrant C (3) 12.1.72.

Flint Assemblage

L = length in cm.
W = width in cm.
Th = thickness in cm.

Figure 32

1. Flint knife; all-over bifacial invasive retouch. Percussion bulb. Mottle grey.

L. 8.2	W. 3.0	Th. 0.6

Found in disturbed Outer Mound. Depth 0.56m.
Quadrant A (1) 29.1.72.

2. Flint plano-convex knife; invasive retouch on distal and bilateral, calcined.

L. 4.25	W. 1.7	Th. 0.6

Found in fill of Grave 1 - cist, associated with human cremation deposit and Food Vessel. Depth 0.15m.
Quadrant B (1) 20.1.72.

3. Flint plano-convex knife fragment; all-over bifacial invasive retouch; distal and proximal broken in antiquity; calcined.

L. 2.25	W. 2.7	Th. 0.65

Found in disturbed Outer Mound. Depth approx. 0.50m.
Quadrant C (5) 12.1.72.

4. Flint disc scraper; edge retouch. Cortex remnant percussion bulb. Mottled grey.

L. 3.0	W. 3.0	Th. 1.3

Found in Outer Mound. Depth approx. 0.50m.
Quadrant C (2) 12.1.72.

5. Flint end and side scraper; edge retouch on left lateral and distal. Percussion bulb. Mottled grey.

L. 4.5	W. 2.3	Th. 0.8

Found in disturbed Outer Mound. Depth approx. 0.45m.
Quadrant C (4) 12.1.72.

6. Flint end and side scraper; bilateral and distal retouch.

L. 3.1	W. 1.6	Th. 0.5

Found in disturbed Outer Mound. Depth 0.38m.
Quadrant C (1) 12.1.72.

7. Flint worked flake; partial edge retouch on left lateral. Mottled grey.

L. 3.25 W. 1.8 Th. 0.35

8. Flint worked flake; partial edge retouch on left lateral; very worn. Mottled grey.

L. 3.2 W. 1.5 Th. 0.45

Found amongst stone and soil of Inner Mound. Depth 0.74.
Quadrant C (2) 13.1.72.

9. Flint flake; calcined.

L. 2.9 W. 1.7 Th. 0.55

Found in fill of Grave 1 - cist, associated with human cremation deposit.
Quadrant B (2) 20.6.72.

10. Flint flake; calcined.

L. 2.0 W. 1.5 Th. 0.35

Found in fill of Grave 1 - cist, in Food Vessel level.
Quadrant B 20.6.72.

11. Flint flake, calcined.

L. 2.5 W. 2.3 Th. 0.7

Found in disturbed area of Grave 1.
Quadrant B 20.6.72

12. Flint flake, partial edge retouch on left lateral, very worn.
Percussion bulb. Mottled grey.

L. 2.35 W. 1.7 Th. 0.4

Found in Outer Mound. Depth approx. 0.45m.
Quadrant C (1) 15.1.72.

13. Flint worked flake, partial edge retouch on right lateral; very worn. Cortex remnant and percussion bulb. Mottled grey.

L. 2.6 W. 1.4 Th. 0.3

Found in disturbed mound sealing kerb.
Quadrant D (1) 8.1.72.

14. Flint core, single platform with irregular flake scars. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

L. 3.4 W. 2.15 Th. 1.75

Found in undisturbed Outer Mound, possibly associated with Pot 3. Depth 0.20m.
Quadrant B (2) 21.1.72.

15. Flint core, single platform with irregular flake scars. Mottled black.

    L. 3.9 W. 3.4 Th. 1.7

    Found in undisturbed Outer Mound, possibly associated with Pot 3. Depth 0.20m.
    Quadrant B (2) 24.1.72.

Worked Jet

Figure 33

1. Jet pendant; cut to trapezoid outline and trapezoid section. No decoration.

    L. 2.3 W. 1.85 Th. 1.2

    Found in Outer Mound. No depth data.
    Quadrant D (3) 13.1.72.

2. Hutton Buscel Barrow 1

Pottery Assemblage

Figure 34

1. Collared Urn: Secondary Series Collared Urn. Decoration on internal rim bevel consists of a single row of cord-impressed herring bone motif. On collar single twisted cord line motif below which a double row of cord impressed herring bone motifs, then single cord impressed line motif. On neck double row of cord impressed herring bone motifs and single cord impressed line motif. Fabric light brown interior and exterior, few visible grits.

    M. 12.6 H. 12.6 B. 5.4

    Found in pit 4 cut into the turf mound.
    Trench 1, Area A, (2) 10.8.61.

Figure 35

1. Secondary Series Collared Urn. Decoration on internal rim bevel consists of three rows of cord-impressed line motif. On collar decoration consists of reserved bar chevron motif, triangles are hatched except for the apex leaving small reserved triangle. Decor on the neck consists of lattice motifs and shoulder dimples. Base not reconstructable. Fabric orange exterior, black interior, few visible grits.

    M. 21.0

    Found in Pit 3 cut into turf mound.
    Trench 1, Area A.

3. Hutton Buscel Barrow 2

Finds Assemblage

Pottery Assemblage

Figure 36

1. Food Vessel - decoration consists of internal bevel of double row of vertical cord impressions - badly worn. External bevel single row of vertical cord impressions. Neck single row and double row forming herringbone motif on shoulder.
   Vessel in fragmentary state, only 75% reconstructable. Interior and exterior orange-light brown with black core. Fine ware tempered with ironstone grits.

   M. 12.75 H. 13.5 B. 7.75

   Found on pre-barrow land surface under layer of charcoal. Vessel broken and base eroded. Further exposure prevented by mound slip. Found associated with flint blade.
   Trench 5, Area Q2 (1) 30.9.65.

Associated Flint Assemblage.

1. Flint blade. Partial edge retouch on right lateral. Mottled grey.

   L. 6.5 W. 2.5 Th. ---

   Found on pre-barrow land surface associated with Food Vessel and sealed by mound slip.
   Trench 5, Area Q2 (1) 30.9.65.

Figure 37

1. Food Vessel Urn - in fragmentary state. Decoration on internal rim bevel; four rows of twisted cord horizontal lines. On external rim bevel single row of finger pinches and single row of pinches on lower neck and shoulder. Coarse gritted fabric, interior light orange-brown, exterior light grey with dark grey core.
   Believed by excavator (Brewster) to have been associated with a lid. Conservation of the vessel produced no evidence for a lid, therefore excavator possibly mistaken.
   Found in outer mound, disturbed and damaged by the plough. Depth 6 cm.
   Trench 4, Area K2 (9) 31.8.65, (11) 31.8.65, and (6) 1.9.65

Figure 38

1. Enlarged Food Vessel - in fragmentary state. Decoration vertical single row of whipped cord (maggot) on internal rim bevel and external bevel. Double vertical row of whipped cord decoration on neck with single row of whipped cord on shoulder. Fabric as 1, but much less grit.

   M. 20.7

   Found in outer mound in inverted position associated with three flint artefacts and a

deposit of cremated bone. Depth 0.20m.
Trench 5, Area U2 (1) 1.10.65.

Associated Flint Assemblage

2. Flint scraper. Bilateral edge retouch. Mottled grey.

L. 4.05	W. 3.25	Th. 0.75

Found in outer mound associated with Enlarged Food Vessel, a deposit of cremated bone and two flint scrapers.
Trench 5, Area U2 (1) 1.10.65.

3. Flint scraper. Partial edge retouch on right lateral. Mottled grey.

L. 5.25	W. 3.5	Th. ---

Found in outer mound associated with Enlarged Food Vessel, a deposit of cremated bone and two flint scrapers.
Trench 5, Area U2, (1) 1.10.65.

3. Flint scraper. Bilateral edge retouch. Mottled grey.

L. 3.8	W. 2.2	Th. ---

Found in outer mound associated with Enlarged Food Vessel, a deposit of cremated bone and two flint scrapers.
Trench 5, Area U2 (1) 1.10.65.

Figure 39

1. Miniature Food Vessel; internal rim bevel decorated with single band of horizontal herringbone motif. On neck, shoulder groove and over shoulder incised herringbone decor. Base to over shoulder decorated with vertical double row of herringbone. Fine ware with small grits. Light orange-brown exterior and interior with black core.

M. 7.2	H. 6.5	B. 4.5

Found on pre-barrow land surface sealed by the Inner Mound.
Trench 4, Area H2 (1) 10.10.65.

5. Accessory Cup. No decoration or perforations. Open mouthed bowl shape with internal bevelled rim. Very hard light grey fabric with pink tones.

M. 7.2	H. 4.0	B. 4.4

Found associated with cremation deposit in inner mound. Found during the course of field walking, plough disturbed.
Trench 4, Area H2.

General Pottery Assemblage

Figure 40

1. Rim. Decoration consists of comb impressed parallel lines and chevrons. Finely gritted fabric, red-orange exterior, buff interior and black core.
   Found in outer mound. Depth 0.28m.
   Trench 3, Area Y (32) 14.8.65.

2. Rim. Soft fabric, grits burnt away. Black-brown exterior, interior and core.
   Found in mound slip. No depth data.
   Trench 3, Area W (33) 14.8.65.

3. Rim. Fine gritted fabric, brown exterior, interior and core.
   Found in mound slip. Depth 0.46m.
   Trench 6, Area B3 (42) 17.8.65.

4. Rim. Decoration consists of incised chevrons. Coarse gritted fabric, red-brown exterior and interior, black core.
   Found in inner mound. Depth 0.41m.
   Trench 3, Area Z (3) 2.10.65.

5. Body sherd. Beaker?. Decoration consists of incised hatching. Soft fine gritted fabric, red-brown exterior and interior and black core.
   Found in inner mound. Depth 0.38m.
   Trench 6, Area C3 (48) 13.8.65.

6. Body sherd. Beaker. Decoration consists of comb impressed vertical parallel lines and three incised horizontal lines. No fabric data.
   Found in outer mound. Depth 0.33m.
   Trench 2, Area N, 12.9.65.

7. Body sherd. Decoration consists of two parallel cord-impressed lines. Soft, fine gritted fabric. Orange exterior and interior, black core.
   Found in mound slip. Depth 0.25m.
   Trench 6, Area B3 (57) 15.8.65.

8. Body sherd. Decoration consists of three cord impressed horizontal lines. Red-orange exterior, brown interior and black core.
   Found in outer mound. Depth 0.33m.
   Trench 6, Area C3 (53) 15.8.65.

9. Body sherd. Decoration consists of two comb impressed horizontal lines. Fine gritted ware, orange exterior, brown interior and black core.
   Found in mound slip. Depth 0.30m.
   Trench 6, Area B3 (55) 14.8.65.

10. Body sherd. Decoration consists of comb impressed horizontal lines. Orange exterior and interior, black core.
    Found in inner mound. Depth 0.26m.
    Trench 3, Area X (34) 14.8.65.

11. Body sherd. Decoration consists of horizontal incised lines. Brown exterior, interior and core.
    Found in outer mound. Depth 0.30m.

Trench 6, Area C3 (55) 15.8.65.

12. Body sherd. Possible finger nail impressed decoration. Orange-brown exterior and interior, black core.
    Found in outer mound. Depth 0.42m.
    Trench 2, Area O (5) 7.9.65.

13. Body sherd. Possible incised horizontal line decoration. Fine gritted fabric, brown-orange exterior and interior, black core.
    Found in outer mound. Depth 0.51m.
    Trench 6, Area C3 (45) 17.8.65.

14. Body sherd. Possible incised horizontal line decoration. Grits dissolved, brown-orange exterior, interior and core.
    No location or date data.

15. Body sherd. Decoration consists of incised horizontal lines. Finely gritted fabric, brown exterior, interior and core.
    Found in outer mound. Depth 0.46m.
    Trench 6, Area B3 (42) 17.8.65.

16. Handle. Fine gritted fabric, red-orange exterior and black core. Traces of yellow-green glaze.
    Found in plough soil. Depth 0.16m.
    Trench 3, Area V (20) 14.8.65.

17. Base. Staxton Ware. Fine gritted sandy fabric, brown-black exterior and core, red-orange interior. Found in plough soil. Depth 0.20m.
    Trench 5, Area P2 (5) 10.8.65.

Flint Assemblage

Figure 41

Grave 1 Assemblage

1. Flint scraper. Fine edge retouch on distal. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 3.9 W. 3 Th. 0.9

   Found associated with Flints 2 - 7 beneath turf deposit at bottom of gravel, to south of skull. Depth 1.42m.
   Tr. 4, Area I2 (1A) 26.9.65.

2. Flint Scraper. Partial fine edge retouch on distal side. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

   L. 3.7 W. 2.2 Th. 0.9

   Found associated with Flint 1 and 3 to 7 beneath turf deposit at bottom of Grave 1 to south of skull. Depth 1.42m.
   Tr 4, Area I2 (1B) 26.9.65.

3. Flint Scraper. Partial edge retouch on distal. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

   L. 2.6 W. 4.3 Th. 0.6

   Found associated with flints 1-2 and 4-7 beneath turf deposit at bottom of Grave 1, to south of skull. Depth 1.42m.
   Tr. 4, Area I2 (1C) 26.9.65.

4. Flint Flake. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

   L. 2.1 W. 2.3 Th. 0.8

   Found associated with flints 1 - 3 and 5 - 7 beneath turf deposit at bottom of Grave 1, to south of skull. Depth 1.42m.

   Tr. 4, Area I2 (1D) 26.9.65.

5. Flint semi-arc scraper. Fine edge retouch on distal, possible retouch on proximal edge. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

   L. 1.8 W. 2.9 Th. 0.5

   Found associated with Flints 1 - 5 and 7 beneath turf deposit at bottom of Grave 1, to south of skull. Depth 1.42m.
   Tr. 4, Area I2 (1) 28.6.65.

6. Flint Flake. Mottled grey.

   L. 2.8 W. 2.7 Th. 0.9

   Found associated with Flints 1 - 6, beneath turf deposit at bottom of Grave 1, to south of skull. Depth 1.42m.
   Tr. 4, Area I2 (1) 28.9.65.

7. Flint worked flake. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

   L. 2.4 W. 2.7 Th. 0.9

   Found associated with Flints 1 - 6, beneath turf deposit at bottom of Grave 1, to south of skull. Depth 1.42m.
   Tr. 4, Area I2 (1) 28.9.65.

Figure 42

Flint Arrowheads

1. Flint tanged arrowhead. One face all over invasive retouch, second side partial invasive retouch. Mottled grey.

   L. 4 W. 1.9 Th. 0.4

   Found in situ in the outer mound. Depth 0.24m.
   Tr. 5, Area T2 (2) 26.8.65.

2. Flint tanged-and-barbed arrowhead fragment. All over invasive retouch. One barb and point broken in antiquity. Mottled grey.

   L. 1.6 W. 1.9 Th. 0.6

   Found in plough soil/mound slip. Depth 0.13m.
   Tr. 6, Area B3 (43) 13.8.65.

3. Flint leaf-shaped arrowhead. Partial bilateral edge retouch. Mottled grey.

   L. 4.1 W. 3.1 Th. 1.1

   Found at an angle of 45%, point downwards. 0.175m below pre-barrow turf line.
   Tr. 3, Area A2 (1) 14.9.65.

Figure 43

Flint Scrapers 1

1. Scraper. Partial edge retouch on bilateral and distal. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

   L. 3.3 W. 4.3 Th. 1.0

   Found in mound slip/plough soil. Depth 0.32m.
   Tr. 4, Area F2 (50) 13.8.65.

2. Disc scraper. Partial edge retouch on left lateral and distal. Percussion bulb. Mottled grey.

   L. 2.7 W. 2.9 Th. 0.8

   Found below plough soil to east of kerb. Depth 0.32m.
   Tr. 4, Area F2 (50) 13.8.65.

3. Disc scraper, partial edge retouch on laterals and distal. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

   L. 2.5 W. 2.5 Th. 0.6

   Found in subsoil east of kerb. No depth data.
   Tr. 4, Area F2 (1) 11.8.65.

4. Disc scraper, partial edge retouch on left lateral and distal. Mottled grey.

   L. 2.2 W. 2.4 Th. 0.7

   Found in outer mound. Depth 0.21m.
   Tr. 4, Area K2 (18) 2.9.65.

5. Disc scraper fragment. Edge retouch on laterals and distals. Proximal broken in antiquity. Mottled grey.

   L. 2.3 W. 2.4 Th. 0.7

Found in mound slip to west of kerb. Depth 0.10m.
Tr. 3, Area W (24) 12.8.65.

6. Side scraper. Partial bilateral retouch. Mottled grey.

L. 4.6 W. 3.0 Th. 1.3

Found in outer mound. Depth 0.26m.
Tr. 4, Area K2 (2) 1.9.65.

7. Side scraper. Part retouch on left lateral. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

L. 3.7 W. 2.6 Th. 0.6

Found in outer mound. Depth 0.69m.
Tr. 3, Area A2 (2) 25.8.65.

8. Circular scraper. Partial edge retouch. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

L. 3.4 W. 3.8 Th. 1.3

Found in subsoil, west of kerb. Depth 0.33m.
Tr. 6, Area F3 (4) 25.8.65.

9. Scraper. Possible left lateral retouch. Percussion bulb. Mottled grey.

L. 3.9 W. 2.6 Th. 0.7

Found in plough soil, south of kerb. No depth data.
Tr. 7, Area L3 (44) 13.8.65.

10. End scraper. Partial edge retouch on distal and right lateral. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

L. 3.1 W. 3.3 Th. 1.3

Found in outer mound. Depth 0.68m.
Tr. 5, Area T2 (1) 27.8.65.

11. Side scraper. Partial edge retouch on right lateral. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

L. 4.0 W. 2.8 Th. 0.7

Found in outer mound. Depth 0.89m.
Tr. 4, Area I2 (1) 21.9.65.

12. Flint awl. Partial edge retouch on right lateral. Mottled grey.

L. 4.2 W. 2.1 Th. 1.1

Found in kerb slot. Depth 0.15m.
Tr. 5, Area Q2 (1) 6.8.65.

13. End scraper. Partial edge retouch on left lateral. Mottled grey.

    L. 3.3 W. 2.3 Th. 0.7

    Found in plough soil. Depth 0.23m.

    Tr. 5, Area X2 (3) 15.9.65.

14. Worked flake. Edge retouch on left lateral. Mottled grey.

    L. 3.1 W. 1.5 Th. 0.6

    Found in inner mound. Depth 0.81m.
    Tr. 4, Area H2 19.8.65.

15. Worked flake. Edge retouch on left lateral. Mottled grey.

    L. 3.1 W. 1.5 Th. 0.6

    Found in plough soil. Depth 0.10m.
    Tr. 8, Area W3 (2) 7.9.85

Figure 44

Flint Scrapers 2

1. Side scraper. Partial bilateral edge retouch. Mottled grey.

    L. 2.9 W. 2.4 Th. 0.4

    Found in plough soil. Depth 0.10m.
    Tr. 3, Area V (22) 12.8.65.

2. Disc scraper fragment. Partial edge retouch on distal. Mottled grey.

    L. 2.5 W. 3.3 Th. 1.2

    Found in mound slip. Depth 0.41m.
    Tr. 6, Area B3 (52) 13.8.65.

3. Scraper. Part edge retouch on right lateral. Mottled grey.

    L. 3.2 W. 2.9 Th. 1.1

    Found in mound slip. Depth 0.39m.
    Tr. 6, Area B3 (43) 14.8.65.

4. Disc scraper. Edge retouch on distal. Percussion bulb. Mottled grey.

    L. 2.5 W. 2.7 Th. 0.5

    Found in mound slip. Depth 0.33m.
    Tr. 6, Area E3 (1) 25.8.65.

5. End/Side Scraper Fragment. Edge retouch on right lateral distal. Break in anterior. Mottled grey.

   L. 2.5 W. 3.0 Th. 0.6

   Found in plough soil east of kerb. Depth 0.28m.
   Tr. 4, Area B2 (1) 15.9.65.

6. Worked Flake. Partial edge retouch on right lateral. Mottled grey.

   L. 3.0 W. 3.2 Th. 1.1

   Found in plough soil east of kerb. Depth 0.18m.
   Tr. 4, Area F2 (3) 10.8.65.

7. Worked Flake. Possible edge retouch on lateral. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

   L. 2.8 W. 2.6 Th. 1.1

   Found in outer mound. Depth 0.66m.
   Tr. 3, Area X (3) 23.8.65.

8. Disc Scraper. Part edge retouch on distal. Mottled grey.

   L. 2.4 W. 1.6 Th. 0.9

   Found in outer mound. Depth 0.15m.
   Tr. 3, Area X (23) 12.8.65.

9. End Scraper. Part edge retouch on proximal edge. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

   L. 3.2 W. 1.6 Th. 0.7

   Found in mound slip. Depth 0.33m.
   Tr. 6, Area B3 (49) 15.8.65.

10. End Scraper. Possible partial edge retouch on proximal. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

    L. 2.9 W. 1.8;&a3456HTh. 0.4

    Found in plough soil. Depth 0.25m.
    Tr. 3, Area V (22) 14.8.65.

11. Worked Flake. Part edge retouch on left lateral. Mottled grey.

    L. 3.2 W. 2.9 Th. 1.1

    Found in mound slip. Depth 0.19m.
    Tr. 4, Area F2 (3) 10.8.65.

12. End Scraper fragment. Part edge retouch on distal and right lateral. Broken in antiquity. Percussion bulb. Mottled grey.

    L. 1.9 W. 1.9 Th. 0.6

Found in mound slip to east of kerb. Depth 0.25m.
Tr. 6, Area B3 (49) 14.8.65.

Figure 45

Flint Blades and Cores

1. Serrated blade. Partial bilateral edge retouch. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

   L. 6.3 W. 2.0 Th. 0.6

   Found in outer mound. Depth 0.53m.
   Tr. 1, Area S2 (1) 27.9.65.

2. Blade. Part edge retouch on right lateral. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

   L. 5.4 W. 2.0 Th. 0.6

   Found in outer mound. Depth 0.68m.
   Tr. 3, Area A2 (2) 25.8.65.

3. Blade. Part bilateral edge retouch. Mottled grey.

   L. 4.5 W. 2.0 Th. 0.6

   Found in plough soil. Depth 0.05m.
   Tr. 1, Area D (3) 8.9.65.

4. Blade. Part bilateral edge retouch. Mottled grey.

   L. 4.2 W. 1.5 Th. 0.4

   Found associated with Food Vessel (Fig. 36.1) and Flint blade (45.10). No depth data.
   Tr. 5, Area Q2 (1A) 30.9.65.

5. Blade. Bilateral part edge retouch. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

   L. 3.5 W. 2.0 Th. 0.6

   Found in mound slip. Depth 0.03m.
   Tr. 5, Area V2 (8) 31.8.65.

6. End Scraper. Part edge retouch on left lateral and distal. Mottled grey.

   L. 2.8 W. 2.4 Th. 0.7

   Found on pre-barrow land surface. No depth data.
   Tr. 3, Area V (21) 12.8.65.

7. Blade. Part edge retouch on left lateral. Mottled grey.

   L. 3.2 W. 1.5 Th. 0.4

Found in inner mound. Depth 0.36m.
Tr. 3, Area Z (2) 23.8.65.

8. Blade. Partial bilateral edge retouch. Mottled grey.

L. 2.5 W. 1.9 Th. 0.6

Found in mound slip east of kerb. Depth 0.29m.
Tr. 4, Area F2 (2) 6.8.65.

9. Serrated blade. Bilateral edge retouch. Mottled grey.

L. 2.7 W. 1.4 Th. 0.4

Found in outer mound. Depth 0.33m.
Tr. 6, Area B3 (54) 13.8.65.

10. Blade. Possible part edge retouch on right lateral. Mottled grey.

L. 2.7 W. 1.0 Th. 0.2

Found associated with Food Vessel (Fig. 36.1) and Flint blade (Fig. 45.4). No depth data.
Tr. 5, Area Q2 (1B) 30.9.65.

11. Worked flaked. Mottled grey

L. 4.2 W. 2.2 Th. 1.2

Found in plough soil. Depth 0.38m.

12. Flint core. Mottled grey.

L. 2.9 W. 2.4 Th. 1.6

Found in plough soil. No depth data.
Tr. 1, Area D (4) 8.6.65.

13. Flint core. Mottled grey.

L. 2.9 W. 2.7 Th. 2.0

Found in plough soil. Depth 0.39m.
Tr. 6, Area Z2 (43) 14.8.65.

14. Flint core. Mottled grey.

L. 4 W. 3 Th. 2.7

Found in outer mound. Depth 0.74m.
Tr. 2, Area P (1) 6.9.65.

Hutton Buscel Barrow 2

Worked Jet

Figure 46

1. Jet bead. Polished and fusiform. Central drilled perforation.

   L. 5.4 Dia. (end) 1.2 Dia. (central) 1.8

   Found resting amongst stones of the platform and sealed by the inner mound. Depth 0.76m.
   Trench 4, Area J2 (1) 28.8.65.

2. Jet bead. Both faces cut and polished, edges trimmed to discoidal form with central drilled perforation.

   Diam. 1.4 Th. 1.2

   Found in mound slip. Depth 0.36m.
   Trench 6, Area Z2 (40) 16.8.65.

4. Irton Moor Barrow 2

Flint Assemblage

Figure 47.1-2

1. Flake. Invasive edge retouch on right lateral. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 3.2 W. 1.2 Th. 0.8

   Found in mound material.
   Quad. C (2) 7.4.71.

2. Serrated blade. Part edge retouch on right lateral. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 4.2 W. 1.6 Th. 0.3

   Found in mound material.
   Quad. A (1) 11.4.71.

3. Flint Arrowhead fragment. Invasive bilateral edge retouch. Proximal broken in antiquity. Mottled grey flint. (Not illustrated 3-7)
   L. 3.8 W. 2.3 Th. 0.6

   Found in mound material near hearth stones.
   Quad. B (2) 20.4.71.

4. Blade. Evidence of working on proximal. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

L. 2.4	W. 1.0	Th. 0.3

Found in mound material between kerb stones.
Quad. B (2) 9.4.71.

5. Flint flake. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

L. 3.0	W. 2.1	Th. 1.1

Found in mound slip.
Quad. B (2) 2.5.71.

6. Flint flake. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey.

L. 3.0	W. 1.9	Th. 1.4

Found in mound material.
Quad. C (1) 14.4.71.

7. Flint core. Mottled grey.

L. 3.2	W. 2.9	Th. 1.8

Found in mound slip.
Quad. B (1) 2.5.71.

5A. Sawdon Moor Barrow 1

Pottery Assemblage

Uncoded fragments have been omitted from this catalogue, but some are described in text under Pit 5 (page 16).

Pit 1 Figure 48

Mortlake Style

A major group of sherds in the Peterborough Ware style, including the greater part of the body of a large bowl. At least four vessels are represented.

1. Many fragments of the body of a large bowl, small base slightly flattened. The fabric is a heavy hard brown with reddish exterior; much grey-white crushed flint used as temper, occasional flake of brown flint, up to 8mm long. Decorated with rows of diagonal lines of false cord impressions created with a blunt point.
Trench 6, Areas D3 & E3.

2. Rim sherd, expanded top. Black, waxy surface, ironstone grits. Decorated with

false cord impressions worked up with a blunt point.

3. Body fragment. Compact hard to dull red to grey exterior, reddish interior, black core. Crushed flint temper with some ironstone grit, cavities left by the solution of some large particles. A deeply incised herring-bone pattern.
Trench 6, Area D3 (2) 21.5.66.

4. Body fragment. Compact hard buff to pink fabric, black core. Flint and ironstone grits. Decorated with shallow finger-nail pinching. A carbon layer over the interior.
Trench 6, Area D3 (2) 21.5.66.

Pit 2 Figure 49

Mortlake Style

Sherds of six to eight vessels of the Peterborough Ware style.

1. Rim sherd, heavy and expanded and moulded lip. Compact hard laminated fabric, buff to grey with reddish toned exterior; crushed white flint and limestone temper. Decorated on the interior with impressions possibly made with the end of a small bone, coarse horizontal cord impressions on the rim interior. Plain neck.
Trench 6, Area E3 (1), D, 21.5.66.

2. Rim sherd, heavy with thin moulded lip elegantly curving down to a rounded shoulder. Smooth compact dull grey to buff exterior, black core with buff interior. Small white flint temper. Decoration consists of rows of bone end impressions inside the rim. The exterior slope of the rim decorated with rows of blunt point impressions. Deep triangular sectioned strokes on the shoulder.
Trench 6, Area E3.

3. Rim and body sherds, expanded rim, with deep hollow neck, the body has near vertical sides below a rounded shoulder. Hard compact soapy grey to buff fabric, laminated structure. Incised decoration, a chevron on the rim and casual criss-cross lines on the body. The deep cylindrical pits in the neck were made by a hollow tube like a bone.

Trench 6, Area E3 (1), A(1) & D3, (3) 21.5.66.

Pit 2 Figure 50

1. Upper portion of a bowl, moulded hammer-shaped rim, deep neck down to rounded shoulder, globular body. Compact hard to smooth grey to buff fabric, some ironstone grit and cavities left by dissolved temper. Incised decoration, a blurred chevron pattern on the rim, diagonal lines from the shoulder over the body which also has rows of finger nail impressions from the neck down on to the body. Pits in the neck made by a hollow cylinder such as a bone.
Trench 6, Area E3.

2. Sherd from upper part of a bowl, moulded hammer-shaped rim, deep neck. Dull buff to grey fabric, smooth exterior, black core, some ironstone grits. Interior and

top of rim decorated with coarse cord line impressions, cord impressed herring-bone pattern on the body. Plain neck.
Trench 6, Area E3.

3. Rim sherd with internal bevel. Laminated soapy buff fabric with black core. Incised decoration, criss-cross lines within the rim, lines grouped in pendant arcs on the exterior below the lip.
Trench 6, Area E3.

4. Body sherd, at least two others. Compact hard laminated fabric, soapy feel, grey to buff, pink toned exterior, grey core, ironstone and small white flint grit temper. Decorated with rows of vertical and diagonal lines made with a wedge-shaped tool.
Trench 6, Area E3, H, (1) 21.5.66.

5. Body sherd. Compact laminated grey fabric, buff toned on interior, soapy feel, ironstone and white flint grit, one piece up to 9mm long. Faint incised diagonal lines and a row of wedge-shaped lines with a plain zone below. Possibly same vessel as 4. above.
Trench 6, Area E3, G, (1) 21.5.66.

6. Body sherd. Soft laminated fabric, soapy feel, buff to pink, grey core. Incised lattice pattern.
Trench 6, Area D3 (3) 27.5.66.

Other body sherds from this pit in similar fabric to above. A large sherd with finger-nail imprints over the exterior, layer of carbon over the interior.

Pit 3 Figure 51.1

1. Body and base with moulded foot. Coarse yellowish exterior, dark grey core and interior. Irregular incised lattice pattern.
Trench 5, Area T2.

Pit 4 Figure 52.1

1. Rim sherd, external lip. Compact fine buff fabric, dark grey core, sparse stone temper. A fine point was used for incised lines on lip and below rim. The fabric places this sherd in the Beaker class.

Also from this pit were a few small plain sherds and crumbs; and a small piece of rim with incised C strokes from the Late Neolithic vessel found in Pit 8 (Fig. 54.1).

Pit 5 Figure 53

Mortlake Style

Six vessels of Peterborough Ware style are represented by rims, along with some smaller pieces.

1. Upper part of a bowl, moulded rim, deep neck. Brown to buff laminated fabric, grey core. Finger tip pinching inside the rim, top of the rim weathered and decoration indistinct. Incised diagonal lines in the neck with cylindrical pits pushed

through, interior surface broken away. Fine curving lines on shoulder probably finger-nail marking.
Trench 6, Area D3/N3.

2. Rim sherd, thickened rim with shallow neck and rounded shoulder. Laminated fabric, buff with pink toned exterior, buff to grey interior, dark grey core, stone grits. Slash decoration over the rim and down the exterior made by a sharp point. Body sherds with incised criss-cross decoration.
Trench 6, Area D3/N3 (1) 17.4.55.

3. Rim sherd, thickened. Hard laminated fabric, buff to grey exterior, pink with grey toned interior, black core, stone and dark brown flint tempering. Incised decoration.
Trench 6, Area D3/N3.

4. Rim sherd, moulded rounded lip. Hard buff fabric with pink tones, black core, soapy feel. Finger tip pinching on the interior, indistinct decoration on the rim. Plain neck.
Trench 6, Area D3/N3.

5. Rim sherd, expanded and moulded. Laminated buff to grey fabric with a soapy feel. False cord decoration on top of the rim worked up with a blunt point.
Trench 6, Area D3/N3 (2) 27.5.66.

Pit 7 Figure 51.2

Collared Urn

1. Base and body of a vessel, its upper part removed by modern cultivation. Fine soft fabric with cavities left by dissolved grit temper. Yellowish exterior with pink tones, dark grey core, buff interior with carbon layer. A diagonal line of pear-shaped impressions on the upper part of the body.
Trench 6, Area C3 (3) 10.5.66.

Pit 8 Figure 54

Late Neolithic

Four vessels can be recognised from rim fragments all from bucket shaped vessels. The fabric of this group is very different from the laminated and well-gritted Peterborough Ware.

1. Many sherds of a reconstructable vessel, flat based, body bucket-shaped with a broad inturned sloping rim. In an open textured hard buff to pink toned fabric, soapy feel to exterior, no visible grit temper. Fine diagonal slash decoration on the rim, casual vertical strokes on body, and a row of impressed hollows, one completely perforating the wall.
Trench 5, Areas T2/U2.

2. Rim and body sherd, expanded overhanging rim, body sloping downwards. Smooth compact buff fabric with voids, dark grey core. Decorated with criss-cross cord line impressions over the rim, on the body fine diagonal strokes. Further body sherds.

Trench 5, Areas T2/U2.

3. Rim sherd, external bevelled lip. Fine light buff fabric with yellow and pink tones, large stone grits. Oblique stroke decoration inside the lip and on the exterior.
Trench 5, Areas T2/U2.

4. Rim inturned above bucket-shaped body. In buff fabric with pink toned surface, limestone grit dissolved leaving cavities. Decoration on the rim with diagonal rows of finger nail impressions overlaid by counter rows of elongated impressions. On the body are vertical impressions.
Trench 5, Areas T2/U2.

5. Body sherd. Buff fabric with grey toned exterior and dark grey core. Four rows of oblique strokes forming false cord lines on the exterior.
Trench 5, Areas T2/U2.

6. Body sherd. Compact buff fabric with grey tones, some stone grits. Incised diagonal lines on the exterior.
Trench 5, Areas T2/U2.

Pit 10 Figure 57

Beaker

1. Sherds of a S3/4 Beaker, profile reconstructed. Fine smooth light buff to pink fabric, small limestone grit temper dissolved leaving cavities. Decorated with comb impressions, zones of criss-cross hatching between horizontal lines.
Trench 3, Area B2, 17.5.66.

2. Sherds of an S Beaker, lower part of body.

Pit 12 Figure 55

Mortlake Style

At least two vessels assignable to the Peterborough Ware style.

1. Fragments of a shallow open bowl, internally bevelled rim. Buff to red surfaces, grey core. Alternating hatched triangles on the exterior, transverse finger nail impressions on the bevel. Trench 6, Area D3.

2. Rim sherd. Soft compact fabric, waxy surfaces, buff to reddish exterior, red to grey interior, grey core, stone and flint grit temper. Incised lattice on the exterior, traces of incised chevron pattern in the rim bevel.
Trench 6, Area D3 (2).

3. Body sherd. Compact smooth buff to grey fabric with cavities left by dissolved temper. Decorated with rows of closely spaced finger nail impressions.
Trench 6, Area D3.

Also small body sherds, some with cord line and finger nail impressions.

Pre-barrow Land Surface and Mound Not illustrated.

Early Neolithic Pottery

A small group of plain sherds can be assigned to the Grimston style, the majority of which were in the mound material. At lease three vessels are represented.

A & B. Compact laminated dark grey fabric, brown exterior, crushed limestone temper that has dissolved to leave surface pits. Two rims, that may be from the same vessel but for differences in profile and wall thickness.
Trench 4, Area H2 (10) 29.4.66, & Trench 2-3, Baulk (1) 13.6.66.

The majority of sherds are similar to the above fabric with brown or buff surfaces, the limestone grit dissolved to varying extent pitting the surfaces. Wall thickness 7-8mm. Two pieces are from the concave neck bowls, Trench 2, Area N, (17), 5.5.66. Also body fragments from Trench 3, Area X, (6), 26.4.66; Trench 1-2 Baulk (2); Trench 2, Area N, (8), 5.5.66; and Trench 2, Area M, (3), 8.6.66.

C. Shoulder fragment. Compact laminated dark brown fabric, fine crushed limestone grit. Wall thickness 6mm.
Trench 2, Area N (8) 5.5.66.

D. Sharply angled shoulder fragment. Hard compact dark grey fabric, buff exterior, interior smoothed. Crushed stone grits and some small mica particles. Wall thickness 7mm.
Trench 3, Area W (7).

Late Neolithic, Bronze Age and Later Figure 56

1. Rim sherd, overhanging rim, deep neck. Compact heavy fabric with waxy feel, buff to grey. Thick horizontal cord lines inside the rim also on the exterior with a row of stabs between. Found in subsoil, north-east of Pit 2.
Trench 6, Area E3 (17).

2. Rim sherds of a Food Vessel. Compact buff to grey with yellow tones, grey core. Cord-impressed lines on top of rim, vertical cord impressions or notching on the exterior, plain neck. Found immediately above the pre-barrow land surface north of Pit 8.
Trench 5, Area U2 (2) 25.5.66.

3. Rim sherd, moulded lip and shallow neck. Hard soapy fabric with cavities left by dissolved grits, buff to grey toned exterior with grey core. Impressed decoration on the rim blurred by weathering. A cylindrical pit in the neck made by a hollow tool like a bone. Incised lattice over the shoulder and on to the body.
Found on pre-barrow land surface north-east of Pit 2.
Trench 6, Area E3 (14) 20.5.66.

4. Rim sherd, deep moulded rim with inturned lip. Hard fabric with dissolved grit leaving cavities, grey exterior, buff to grey interior, black core. Wedge-shaped impressions on the exterior and top of the rim, triangular sectioned groove cut into the wall inside the rim.
Found below plough soil.
Trench 4, Area J (13) 29.4.66.

5. Rim sherd, overhanging lip. Hard, weathered buff fabric with dark grey core, stone and sand temper. Incised diagonal strokes on top of the rim, lattice on the body.
   Found adjacent to the kerb.
   Trench 3, Area W, no date data.

6. Body sherd. Hard grey to buff exterior, buff to pink interior, black core. Decoration vertical bands of finger tip impressions.
   Found on pre-barrow land surface to the north-east of Pit 2.
   Trench 6, Area E3 (13) 20.5.66.

7. Body sherd from large bowl in Pit 1 (Fig. 56.7).
   Found in subsoil north-east of Pit 2.
   Trench 6, Area E3 (18) 20.5.66.

8. Body sherd. Laminated waxy fabric with cavities left by dissolved grits. Lattice incised decoration. Fabric suggests it is from the body of a bowl in Pit 5 (Fig. 53.1).
   Found in subsoil north-east of Pit 2.
   Trench 6, Area E3 (18) 20.5.66.

9. Body sherd. Heavy compact laminated fabric, buff to pink exterior, buff to grey interior, black core. Sand and volcanic stone temper. Incised lattice decoration.
   Found in third stage mound body.
   Trench 4, Area H2 (7) 29.4.66.

10. Body sherd. Compact laminated buff to grey fabric, black core. Sand temper. Evidence of ring building. Decorated with short vertical strokes on the exterior.
    Found below plough soil and above Pit 3.
    Trench 5, Area T2 (1) 25.1.66.

11. Base angle of Romano-British grey ware dish. Wheel-turned in a sandy light grey fabric, darker weathered surfaces.
    Found in plough soil.
    Trench 5, Area O2 (2) 19.4.65.

12. Base of Collared Urn, slight foot, raised centre. Reddish buff to brown fabric, dark grey core.
    Found in subsoil.
    Trench 3, Area H2 (1) 9.6.66.

Sawdon Moor Barrow 1

Flint Assemblage

Pit 1 Figure 58

1. Flint scraper, partial edge retouch on distal. Cortex remnant and percussion bulb. Mottled grey.

   L. 4.3 W. 3.2 Th. 1.15

   Found in Pit 1, Trench 6, Area D3, .2. 21.5.66.

2. Flint blade, partial edge retouch on bilateral and distal. Distal damaged in antiquity. Grey flint.

   L. 6.3 W. 2.4 Th. 0.6

   Found in Pit 1, Trench 6, Area D3, .2. 21.5.66.

3. Flint chisel. Partial edge retouch on bilateral, proximal and distal. Pink flint.

   L. 7.0 W. 3.8 Th. 1.7

   Found in Pit 1, Trench 6, Area D3, .2. 21.5.66.

Pit 2 Figure 59

1. Flint side and end scraper, partial edge retouch on left lateral and distal. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 4.2 W. 3.9 Th. 1.4

   Found in fill of Pit 2, Trench 6, Area E3. No date data.

2. Flint blade, partial edge retouch on right lateral. Cortex remnant and percussion bulb. Mottled grey flint.

L. 5.5 W. 1.8 Th. 1.0

Found in fill of Pit 2, Trench 6, Area E3. No date data.

3. Flint blade, partial edge retouch on distal. Percussion bulb. Mottled grey flint.

L. 6.1 W. 1.1 Th. 0.9

Found in fill of Pit 2, Trench 6, Area E3, .1. 21.5.66. .A.

4. Flint blade fragment, partial edge retouch on distal. Percussion bulb. Mottled grey.

L. 3.0 W. 1.6 Th. 0.5

Found in fill of Pit 2, Trench 6, Area E3, .1. 21.5.66. c.

5. Flint core, one platform with flake scars. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

L. 6.0 W. 5.0 Th. 3.5

Found in fill of Pit 2, Trench 6, Area E3, .1. 21.5.66. .B.

Pit 4 Figure 60

1. Flint knife, partial edge retouch on left lateral. Percussion bulb and cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

L. 6.5 W. 3.3 Th. 0.5

Found in fill of Pit 4, Trench 5, Area S2, 13.5.66.

Pit 5 Figure 61

1. Flint blade fragment, partial edge retouch on bilateral. Proximal damaged. Off white flint.

L. 3.7 W. 2.2 Th. 0.7

Found in fill of Pit 5, Trench 6, Area D3, .1. 27.5.66.

2. Flint blade, partial edge retouch on bilateral. Mottled grey flint.

L. 5.6 W. 2.7 Th. 0.6

Found in fill of Pit 5, Trench 6, Area D3. No date data.

Pit 6 Figure 62

1. Flint blade, partial edge retouch on right lateral and proximal. Percussion bulb and cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 6.0 W. 2.3 Th. 1.1

   Found in fill of Pit 6, Trench 5, Area S2, .1. 12.5.66.

2. Flint core, one platform with flake scars. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 4.0 W. 4.0 Th. 2.1

   Found in the fill of Pit 6, Trench 5, Area S2, .1. 12.5.66.

Pit 13 Figure 63

1. Flint end scraper, partial edge retouch on proximal. Percussion bulb and cortex remnant. Dark grey flint.

   L. 4.9 W. 4.0 Th. 1.2

   Found in Pit 13, Trench 6/7, Area C3/M3. No date data.

2. Flint core, one platform with flake scars. Percussion bulb. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 3.4 W. 2.3 Th. 1.1

   Found in fill of Pit 13, Trench 6/7, Area C3/M3. No date data.

3. Flint core, one platform with flake scars. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 3.1 W. 2.9 Th. 1.0

   Found in fill of Pit 13. Trench 6/7, Area C3/M3. No date data.

Cremation Pit 2 Flint Assemblage Figure 64

1. Flint disc scraper. Partial edge retouch on bilateral and distal. Percussion bulb. Calcined white flint.

   L. 2.7 W. 2.5 Th. 0.9

   Trench 3, Area Y (1) 17.7.66.

2. Flint end/side scraper. Partial edge retouch on right lateral. Percussion bulb.

   L. 4.0 W. 2.2 Th. 0.7

   Trench 2, Area O (2) 17.7.66.

General Flint Assemblage Figure 65

The following flint artefacts were found on the pre-barrow land surface under the barrow mound.

1. Flint end scraper. Partial edge retouch on distal. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 3.0 W. 3.5 Th. 1.0

   Found on the pre-barrow land surface at a depth of 0.71m.
   Trench 2, Area Q (4) 10.5.66.

2. Flint scraper. Partial edge retouch on distal. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 2.4 W. 2.8 Th. 1.2

   Found on the pre-barrow land surface at a depth of 0.79.
   Trench 1, Area G (6) 12.5.66.

3. Flint scraper. Partial edge retouch on bilaterals and distal. Percussion bulb and cortex remnant. Proximal broken. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 2.8 W. 2.1 Th. 0.5

   Found on pre-barrow land surface at a depth of 0.56.
   Trench 1, Area D (3) 23.5.66.

4. Flint end scraper. Partial edge retouch on distal. Cortex remnant. Mottled brown flint.

   L. 3.9 W. 4.4 Th. 1.4

5. Flint end scraper. Partial edge retouch on proximal and left lateral. Percussion bulb. Mottled flint pink.

   L. 5.0 W. 3.0 Th. 1.0

   Found on pre-barrow land surface at a depth of 0.79.
   Trench 1, Area G (5) 12.5.66.

6. Flint disc scraper. Partial edge retouch on distal and right lateral. Left lateral and proximal damaged. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 2.6 W. 1.7 Th. 0.6

   Found on pre-barrow land surface at a depth of 0.82m.
   Trench 3, Area Z (1) 25.4.66.

7. Flint scraper. Partial edge retouch on distal. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 3.0 W. 2.1 Th. 0.6

   Found on pre-barrow land surface at a depth of 0.79m.
   Trench 1, Area G (6) 12.5.66.

8. Flint disc scraper. Partial edge retouch on left lateral. Right lateral and distal broken. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 3.3 W. 1.6 Th. 0.4

   Found on pre-barrow land surface, no other data.

9. Flint side scraper. Partial edge retouch on bilaterals. Percussion bulb. Mottled pink flint.

   L. 5.4 W. 3.2 Th. 1.1

   Found on pre-barrow land surface at a depth of 0.69m.
   Trench 4, Area G2 (1) 5.6.66.

10. Flint side scraper. Partial edge retouch on right lateral. Mottled grey flint.

    L. 5.0 W. 2.7 Th. 1.0

    Found on pre-barrow land surface at a depth of 0.47m.
    Trench 4, Area F2 (1) 7.6.66.

11. Flint blade. Partial edge retouch on left lateral and distal. Percussion bulb and cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

    L. 7.7 W. 2.1 Th. 0.6

    Found on pre-barrow land surface at a depth of 0.63m.
    Trench 3, Area W (2) 8.6.66.

12. Flint fabricator. Partial edge retouch on right lateral. Mottled grey flint.

    L. 5.2 W. 1.7 Th. 1.5

    Found in pre-barrow land surface sealing Pit 6, at a depth of 0.535m.
    Trench 6, Area D3 (10) 20.5.66.

13. Flint blade. Partial bilateral edge retouch. Mottled grey flint.

    L. 4.6 W. 2.0 Th. 0.7

    Found on pre-barrow land surface at a depth of 0.33m.
    Trench 3, Area W (1) 20.5.66.

14. Flint blade. Partial edge retouch on left lateral. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

    L. 4.9 W. 1.4 Th. 0.5

    Found in pre-barrow land surface at a depth of 0.865m.
    Trench 3, Area X (3) 26.4.66.

15. Flint blade fragment. Partial edge retouch on bilaterals. Distal broken. Mottled grey flint.

L. 2.6 W. 1.9 Th. 0.6

Found in pre-barrow land surface at a depth of 0.79m.
Trench 2, Area P (8) 29.4.66.

General Flint Assemblage Figure 66

The following flint artefacts were found during the excavation of the barrow's mound body, plus two surface finds.

1. Flint arrowhead, lozenge shaped. Invasive retouch over all body. Cortex remnant. Off white flint.

   L. 3.2 W. 2.2 Th. 0.6

   Found in Stage 3 Mound, at a depth of 0.22m.
   Trench 4, Area I2 (16) 25.4.66.

2. Flint scraper, leaf shaped. Partial edge retouch on bilateral and distal. Percussion bulb. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 3.2 W. 1.7 Th. 0.5

   Found in Stage 3 Mound, at a depth of 0.33m.
   Trench 4, Area K2 (1) 3.5.66.

3. Flint broad scraper. Partial edge retouch on bilateral and distal. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 3.6 W. 3.3 Th. 0.6

   Found on surface of barrow. No positional data.

4. Flint broad scraper. Partial edge retouch on bilaterals and distal. Cortex remnant. Light grey flint.

   L. 3.1 W. 3.0 Th. 0.6

   Found in Stage 3 Mound at a depth of 0.99m.
   Trench 1, Area F (9) 11.5.66.

5. Flint broad scraper fragment. Partial edge retouch on bilateral and distal. Left lateral broken. Grey flint.

   L. 2.9 W. 3.0 Th. 0.6

   Found in plough soil at a depth of 0.23m.
   Trench 3, Area V (1) 19.5.66.

6. Flint scraper. Partial edge retouch on distal and right lateral. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 3.2 W. 2.7 Th. 0.7

Found in plough soil at a depth of 0.28m.
Trench 4, Area G2 (3) 24.5.66.

7. Flint broad scraper fragment. Partial edge retouch on distal and right lateral. Left lateral and proximal damaged. Mottled grey flint.

L. 2.0 W. 2.5 Th. 0.5

Found in mound slip at a depth of 0.305m.
Trench 5, Area S2 (2) 11.5.66.

8. Flint disc scraper. Partial edge retouch on bilaterals and distal. Light grey flint.

L. 2.1 W. 2.2 Th. 0.4

Found in plough soil at a depth of 0.33m.
Trench 4, Area M2 (2) 1.6.66.

9. Flint side/end scraper. Partial edge retouch on distal and right lateral. Mottled grey flint.

L. 2.5 W. 2.1 Th. 0.8

Found in Stage 3 Mound at a depth of 0.925m.
Trench 4, Area I2 (15) 28.4.66.

10. Flint side/end scraper. Partial edge retouch on bilateral and distal. Proximal damaged. Grey flint.

L. 1.9 W. 2.1 Th. 0.7

Found in Stage 3 Mound at a depth of 0.56m.
Trench 4, Area I2 (13) 28.4.66.

11. Flint side/end scraper. Partial edge retouch on distal and left lateral. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

L. 4.3 W. 4.1 Th. 0.6

Found in mound slip, no depth data.
Trench 1, Area H, no date data.

12. Flint side scraper. Partial edge retouch on right lateral. Distal damaged. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

L. 4.5 W. 3.6 Th. 0.9

Found in mound slip at a depth of 0.38m.
Trench 6, Area D3 (6) 20.5.66.

13. Flint side scraper. Partial edge retouch on left lateral. Distal damaged. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

L. 2.6 W. 4.0 Th. 0.6

Found in mound slip at a depth of 0.56m.
Trench 1, Area G (4) 12.5.66.

14. Flint end scraper. Partial edge retouch on distal. Proximal damaged. Calcined flint.

L. 2.1 W. 2.4 Th. 0.7

Found in Stage 3 Mound at a depth of 0.38m.
Trench 3, Area X (9) 26.4.66.

15. Flint end scraper. Partial edge retouch on distal. Mottled grey flint.

L. 3.9 W. 2.3 Th. 1.6

Found on the surface of the barrow.

16. Flint side/end scraper. Partial edge retouch on bilaterals and distal. Cortex remnant.

L. 2.9 W. 1.3 Th. 0.3

Found in Stage 3 Mound at a depth of 0.80m.
Trench 4, Area I2 (21) 28.4.66.

General Flint Assemblage Figure 67

The following flint blades and cores were found during the excavation of the barrow mound, plus four surface finds.

1. Flint blade. Partial edge retouch on right lateral. Percussion bulb and cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

L. 6.2 W. 1.9 Th. 1.5

Found in mound slip at a depth of 0.28m.
Trench 3, Area W (4) 20.5.66.

2. Flint blade. Partial edge retouch on bilaterals, distal damaged. Percussion bulb. Grey flint.

L. 5.9 W. 1.9 Th. 0.5

Found in Stage 1 Mound at a depth of 0.76m.
Trench 3, Area Z (3) 13.6.66.

3. Flint blade. Partial edge retouch on bilateral. Mottled grey flint.

L. 4.9 W. 2.6 Th. 0.6

Found in Stage 2 Mound, depth unrecorded.
Trench 3, Area Y (1) 6.6.66.

4. Flint blade. Partial edge retouch on bilaterals and distal. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 4.5. W. 2.0 Th. 0.6

   Found on surface of barrow mound.

5. Flint blade. Worn Partial edge retouch on left lateral. Proximal damaged. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 3.3 W. 1.8 Th. 0.6

   Found in Stage 3 Mound at a depth of 0.19m.
   Trench 4, Area J2 (12) 29.4.66.

6. Flint blade fragment. Partial edge retouch on bilateral and distal. Proximal damaged. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 1.7 W. 2.1 Th. 0.4

   Found in plough soil, depth unrecorded
   Trench 6, Area B3 (21) 2.6.66.

7. Flint blade fragment. Partial edge retouch on left lateral. Right lateral and proximal damaged. Off-white flint.

   L. 2.2 W. 1.9 Th. 0.4

   Found in Stage 3 Mound at a depth of 0.51m.
   Trench 2, Area C (1) 2.5.66.

8. Flint worked flake. Partial edge retouch on distal. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 2.6 W. 2.4 Th. 0.4

   Found on surface of barrow mound.
   15.4.66.

9. Flint worked flake. Partial edge retouch on left lateral. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

   L. 2.7 W. 1.2 Th. 0.4

   Found on surface of barrow mound.

10. Flint blade. Partial edge retouch on distal. Mottled grey flint.

    L. 2.6 W. 0.7 Th. 0.3

    Found on plough soil at a depth of 0.29m.
    Trench 6, Area A (20) 3.6.66.

11. Flint core. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

    L. 6.5 W. 6.8 Th. 3.6

Found in mound slip at a depth of 0.46m.
Trench 5, Area U2 (1) 18.5.66.

12. Flint core. Mottled grey flint.

    L. 5.5 W. 4.3 Th. 1.9

    Found in mound slip, depth unrecorded.
    Trench 2, Area R, no date data.

13. Flint core. Mottled white flint.

    L. 2.8 W. 2.5 Th. 2.9

    Found on surface of barrow mound.

14. Flint core. Mottled grey flint.

    L. 2.4 W. 2.7 Th. 2.2

    Found in Stage 3 Mound at a depth of 0.66m.
    Trench 4, Area J2 (3) 2.5.66.

15. Flint core. Mottled grey flint.

    L. 3.1 W. 1.7 Th. 1.6

    Found on surface of barrow mound.

General Stone Assemblage Figure 68

1. Cup-marked limestone block, with some pecking.
   Found as part of kerb.
   Trench 4, Area 4, Area G2. No date or depth data.

2. Cup-marked sandstone block, remaining faces smooth.
   Found as part of kerb.
   Trench 4, Area G2 (3) 3.6.66. No depth data.

Greenstone Chisel Figure 69

1. Stone chisel, greenstone. Allover invasive retouch. Group VI - Langdale (W.A. Cummins).

   L. 7.5 W. 2.5 Th. 1.8

   Found below kerb resting on the subsoil.
   Trench 3, Area W (2) 8.6.66.

5B. Sawdon Moor Barrow 2

Pottery Assemblage

Figure 70

1. Collared Urn. Decorated with vertical rows of shallow oval impressions on the collar, row of oblique impressions on the shoulder. Compact soft blackish to buff fabric with stone grit temper.

   H. 32.7 M. 24.0 B. 10.2

   This Urn is close to the South Eastern style of Secondary Series Collared Urns (Longworth, 1984, 35-40) in the limited nature of its decorative treatment. The absence of Primary Urn Series traits allows the vessel to be placed in the Late Group of Collared Urns (Burgess, 1986).

   Found upright and covered by a limestone slab. Vessel sealed by Stage 3 Mound.
   Trench 5, Area L2.

General Pottery Assemblage Figure 71

In contrast to Sawdon Moor Barrow 1 pottery from Barrow 2 was sparse in the pre-barrow soil and mound material. Romano-British and medieval Staxton Ware sherds were recovered from the top soil.

1. A small group of sherds showing a varying degree of weathering can be assigned to the Grimston style. Two fabrics can be distinguished:-

   A. Upright rim with rounded lip. Smooth light weight laminated fabric, dark grey core, buff exterior. Fine crushed limestone temper that has dissolved leaving cavities. Wall thickness 5mm.
   Figure 72.5. Also body sherd (not illustrated).
   Trench 3, Area S (3) 21.7.66. & Trench 3, Area T (5) 22.7.66.

   B. Two rims, probably from same vessel, outbent lip, one sherd with band of horizontal burnishing inside rim. Laminated orange-brown fabric, dark grey core. Fine crushed limestone temper, dissolved to leave pitted surfaces. Figure 71.6-7. Sherd wall thickness 8mm.
   Found on pre-barrow land surface, sealed by Stage 1 Mound. No date data.

2. Rim of a Towthorpe style bowl, outbent overhanging lip. Thick laminated brown fabric, dark grey core. Fine temper dissolved leaving surface cavities. Wall thickness 10mm. Figure 71.7.
   Found in pre-barrow land surface.
   Trench 2, Area M (4) 27.7.66.

3. Upright rim with rounded lip. Plain pinkish orange fabric, original structure and colour changed by refiring in a hearth. Figure 71.8.
   Trench 2, Area M (1) 17.8.66.

4. Beaker, only small sherds - not illustrated.

   a. Sherd. Compact buff exterior, dark grey core. Decorated with horizontal comb

impressed lines.
Trench 5, Area M2 (1) 1.7.66.

b. Sherd. S-Beaker. Compact reddish exterior, dark grey interior. Comb decorated hatched triangles with reserve chevron between.
Trench 3, Area T (2) 19.7.66.

c. Sherd. Compact grey to buff exterior, dark grey interior. Sand temper. Decorated with three horizontal comb lines with a fringe of diagonal incised strokes.
Trench 4, Area E2 (1) 29.6.66.

5. Grooved Ware rim sherd. Compact softish dark grey fabric, exterior weathered. A pair of strips applied over the lip and down onto the body and interior.
Surface find, (1) 12.6.66. Figure 71.9.

Sawdon Moor Barrow 2

Flint Assemblage

Figure 72

The following flints were recovered during the excavation of the barrow mound, pre-barrow land surface and the subsoil.

1. Arrowhead, leaf-shaped. Invasive retouch allover body, right lateral and proximal damaged. Grey flint.

L. 3.1 W. 2.8 Th. 0.3

Found in plough soil just above pre-barrow land surface.
Trench 7, Area C3 (1) 18.7.66.

2. Disc scraper. Partial edge retouch on distal and left lateral, right lateral damaged. Percussion bulb and cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

L. 2.8 W. 2.4 Th. 0.9

Found in Stage 1 Mound.
Trench 4, Area C2 (1) 24.6.66.

3. Side scraper. Partial edge retouch on right lateral. Cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

L. 4.9 W. 2.3 Th. 0.7

Found in Mound slip.
Trench 5, Area H2 (3) 4.7.66.

4. Blade. Partial bilateral edge retouch. Percussion bulb and cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

L. 4.1 W. 2.6 Th. 0.4

Found in Stage 3 Mound.
Trench 3, Area S (1) 20.7.66.

5. Blade. Mottled grey flint.

L. 3.8 W. 1.1 Th. 0.5

Found in plough soil.
Trench 7, Area C3 (1) 19.7.66.

6. Blade. ?Partial edge retouch on left lateral. Percussion bulb. Mottled grey flint.

L. 3.3 W. 1.6 Th. 0.5

Found in plough soil.
Trench 7, Area X2 (3) 18.7.66

7. Blade. ?Partial edge retouch on right lateral. Percussion bulb and cortex remnant. Mottled grey flint.

L. 3.1 W. 1.0 Th. 0.2

Found in Pit 1.
Trench 7, Area Y2 (1) 12.8.66.

8. Core. Mottled grey flint.

L. 3.2 W. 3.3 Th. 2.5

Found in Stage 1 Mound.
Trench 5, Area J2 (1) 10.7.66.

6. Stone Assemblage

Figure 73

1. Cup-marked limestone block.
Found as part of kerb.
Trench 5, Area H2. No date data.

Seamer Moor

Pottery Assemblage

Figures 74 and 75

1a. Beaker rim. Orange-buff fabric, crushed stone temper. Deep comb impressed horizontal lines. Figure 74.2.
b. Beaker, plain sherd. Buff gritty fabric.
Trench 3, Area P (1) 16.8.66.

2. Beaker crumb. Brown fabric.
   Trench 3, Area Q (2) 16.8.66.

3. Beaker neck sherd. Orange-buff fabric with dark grey core, fine sand temper. Incised horizontal lines.
   Trench 3, Area Q (2) 16.8.66.

4. Beaker, small sherd. Soft crumbling orange exterior, dark grey interior.
   Trench 3, Area Q (7) 16.8.66.

5. Beaker, small sherd. Soft dark brown exterior, dark grey interior. Pitted by solution of tempering agents. Three possible stab impressions in a line.
   Trench 3, Area Q (8) 16.8.66.

6. Beaker body sherd. Buff exterior, dark grey interior, pitted surfaces. Single incised line.
   Trench 3, Area Q (10) 16.8.66.

7. Beaker rim, outcurving rounded lip. Soft, brown exterior, darker interior. Surfaces much pitted by the solution of temper (calcite). Broad incised lines. Figure 74.3.
   Trench 3, Area Q (5) 17.8.66.

8. Beaker base angle. Soft orange-buff fabric. Rough weathered surface. Figure 75.10.
   Trench 3, Area R (6) 17.8.66.

9. Beaker, small broken sherd. Soft buff exterior, grey interior, fine calcite grit.
   Trench 3, Area Q (1) 18.8.66.

10. Beaker, small sherd. Compact orange-buff exterior, brown interior, grey core. Incised horizontal line, below comb diagonals above a horizontal. Figure 75.7.
    Trench 3, Area Q (2) 18.8.66.

11. Beaker neck sherd. Soft orange-buff fabric with crushed calcite temper. Incised herring bone decoration.
    Trench 3, Area Q (3) 18.8.66.

12a. Beaker rim, flattened lip. Buff fabric, dark grey core, pitted surfaces.
    Trench 3, Area Q (4) 18.8.66.

  b. Neck sherd. Buff fabric, dark grey core, pitted surface. Comb decoration.
    Trench 3, Area Q (4) 18.8.66.

  c. Sherd plain.
    Trench 3, Area Q (4) 18.8.66.

13. Beaker sherd. Gritty fabric, reddish exterior, dark grey interior. Finger nail impressions.
    Trench 3, Area Q (5) 15.9.66.

14. Beaker body sherd. Hard compact orange-buff exterior, buff interior, grey core. Fine horizontal lines (? sinew impressions) with incised crosses below.
    Trench 3, Area Q (6) 30.8.66.

15. Beaker body sherds. Buff exterior, dark brown interior, pitted surfaces due to the solution of tempering agent. Horizontal comb lines with traces of a 'fringe' of short diagonals.
    Trench 3, Area Q (7) 18.8.66.

16. Staxton ware cooking pot base angle. Medieval.
    Trench 3, Area R (10) 18.8.66.

17. Body sherd. Ryedale Green Glaze. Post Medieval.
    Trench 4, Area U (1) 19.8.66.

18. Beaker neck sherd. Buff fabric, dark grey core, crushed calcite temper. Incised horizontal lines.
    Trench 3, Area Q (4) 19.8.66.

19. Beaker sherd. Hard gritty orange exterior, dark grey interior. Impressed comb diagonals (fringe).
    Trench 3, Area Q (6) 19.8.66.

20. Doubtful rim sherd, scaled, weathered and eroded. Dark grey-buff.
    Trench 3, Area R (7) 19.8.66.

21. Towthorpe style rim, overhanging. Weathered and eroded. Soft light flakey buff.
    Trench 3, Area Q (9) 19.8.66.

22. Beaker body sherd. Gritty light buff fabric. Horizontal comb line impressed decoration.
    Trench 3, Area Q (11) 19.8.66.

23. Beaker sherd. Orange-buff exterior, dark grey interior, sand temper. Plain.
    Trench 3, Area Q (12) 12.8.66.

24. Two small Beaker sherds. Buff exterior and grey core, sand temper. A single incised line on one sherd.
    Trench 3, Area Q (14) 19.8.66.

25. Beaker sherd. Buff exterior and grey core. Plain.
    Trench 3, Area Q (19) 19.8.66.

26. Two small Beaker sherds. Compact dark grey, buff surface, small calcite grit.
    Trench 4, Area U (20) 19.8.66.

27. Beaker flake, scaled-off exterior. Compact buff surface, grey core. Fine comb impressed lines.
    Trench 3, Area Q (1) 22.8.66.

28. Beaker base fragment. Orange-buff surface, dark grey core.
    Trench 5, Area B2 (1) 25.8.66.

29. Beaker sherd. Compact buff exterior, dark grey core. Plain.
    Trench 5, Area C2 (3) 25.8.66.

30. Post-medieval sherd. Hard reddish-orange fabric.
    Trench 6, Area H2 (1) 26.8.66.

31. Beaker sherd. Weathered and eroded Pale buff-exterior, dark grey core, sand temper.
Trench 3, Area Q (1) 30.8.66.

32. Small Beaker sherd. Orange-buff exterior, grey core, small calcite grits. Horizontal lines.
Trench 3, Area Q (2) 30.8.66.

33. Nine small sherds and crumbs of Beaker. Compact orange-buff exterior, dark grey core and interior, sand and crushed calcite temper. One sherd has horizontal comb lines with a 'fringe' of diagonals. Figure 75.2.
Trench 3, Area Q (3) 30.8.66.

34. Towthorpe style rim, overhanging with sharp inner lip. Weathered and eroded. Soft light-dark grey interior, light buff toned surfaces. Temper dissolved.
Trench 3, Area Q (6) 18.8.66.

35. Beaker body sherd. Orange-buff exterior, brown interior, grey core. Two horizontal ? incised lines. Figure 74.14.
Trench 3, Area Q (10) 30.8.66.

36a. Beaker body sherd. Hard compact, buff exterior, brown interior, grey core, sand temper. Decorated with horizontal grooves. Figure 74.15.
Trench 3, Area Q (13) 30.8.66.

b. Small Beaker rim sherd. Light buff exterior, grey core and pitted. Plain.

37. Three small Beaker sherds. Compact orange-buff exterior, buff interior, dark grey core, crushed calcite and sand temper. Plain.
Trench 3, Area Q (14) 30.8.66.

38. Two small Beaker sherds. Weathered. Orange-buff exterior, buff interior, dark grey core.
Trench 3, Area Q (15) 30.8.66.

39. Small Beaker sherd. Compact orange-buff exterior, buff interior, fine sand temper.
Trench 3, Area Q (1) 31.8.66.

40. Beaker sherd. Rolled and weathered. Dark grey core.
Trench 2, Area J (4) 31.8.66.

41. Two Beaker sherds. Weathered. Buff exterior, fine sand temper. One sherd has traces of horizontal comb lines.

42. Two small Beaker body sherds. Compact brown fabric, dark grey core, crushed calcite and sand temper. Horizontal comb line decoration. One sherd rather blurred.
Trench 2, Area K (3) 6.9.66.

43. Beaker rim. Weathered and eroded. Compact buff fabric, grey core.
Trench 2, Area K (4) 6.9.66.

44. Beaker sherd. Weathered. Reddish-buff fabric, grey core, sand temper. Plain.
Trench 2, Area K (6) 6.9.66.

45. Rusticated sherd. Buff fabric, grey core, ring built. Decorated with paired finger tip impressions.
Trench 5, Area B2 (1) 11.9.66.

46. Beaker body sherd. Gritty orange-buff exterior, dark grey interior, coarse sand temper. Vertical comb line decoration.
Trench 6, Area H2 (1) 12.9.66.

47. Two small Beaker flakes
Trench 5, Area B2 (2) 12.9.66.

48. Rusticated sherd. Gritty orange-buff exterior, grey interior. Finger nail stab decoration.
Trench 5, Area B2 (3) 12.9.66.

49. Beaker sherd. Orange-buff fabric, grey core, surface flaked.
Trench 5, Area B2 (4) 12.9.66.

50. Beaker crumb. Orange fabric, dark grey core, some crushed calcite temper.
Trench 5, Area B2 (5) 12.9.66.

51. Beaker sherd. Crumbly orange fabric.
Trench 6, Area H2 (6) 12.9.66.

52. Beaker sherd. Orange fabric, dark grey core.
Trench 6, Area H2 (8) 12.9.66.

53a. Beaker sherd. Eroded buff fabric, dark grey core. Incised lines.
Trench 6, Area H2 (9) 12.9.66.

b. Towthorpe style rim sherd. Weathered. Flakey dark grey fabric.
Trench 6, Area H2 (9) 12.9.66.

54. Beaker sherd. Weathered Orange-buff fabric.
Trench 6, Area H2 (11) 12.9.66.

55. Body sherd. Weathered. Gritty brown exterior, grey interior.
Trench 6, Area H2 (12) 12.9.66.

56. Beaker sherd. Orange-buff exterior, grey interior. Plain.
Trench 6, Area H2 (13) 12.9.66.

57. Beaker sherd. Weathered surface. Reddish-buff exterior, dark grey interior.
Trench 6, Area H2 (14) 12.9.66.

58. Beaker body sherd. Compact orange-buff fabric, grey core, sand temper. Fine incised lines. Figure 75.4.
Trench 3, Area Q (2) 15.9.66.

59. Sherd. Weathered. Compact brown fabric, dark grey core.
Trench 3, Area Q (3) 15.9.66.

60. Beaker body sherd. Compact buff fabric, grey core, fine stone temper including mica. Fine incised line decoration, horizontal with a 'fringe' of diagonals. Figure 75.5.

Trench 2, Area K (4) 15.9.66.

61. Beaker crumb. Compact buff fabric, grey core, interior scaled off. Incised line.
Trench 3, Area Q (5) 15.9.66.

62. Beaker sherd. Buff fabric, grey core.
Trench 2, Area K (6) 15.9.66.

63. Beaker body fragment. Compact buff exterior, grey interior. Horizontal comb line decoration. Figure 75.6.
Trench 3, Area Q (7) 15.9.66.

64. Base angle. Thick soapy dark grey fabric, open texture, wall thickness 11mm.
Trench 3, Area Q (8) 15.9.66.

65. Small Beaker sherd. Orange-buff exterior, grey interior, small stone grit.
Trench 4, Area W (9) 15.9.66.

66. Beaker sherd. Weathered. Buff fabric, grey core. Horizontal comb line decoration.
Trench 4, Area W (10) 15.9.66.

67. Beaker sherd. Buff fabric, grey core, surface pitted by solution of tempering agent.
Trench 4, Area W (12) 15.9.66.

68. Beaker body fragment. Compact orange-buff, grey core, interior scaled off. Horizontal grooves with a row of diagonal comb impressions above two lines of horizontals. A comb with large teeth was used, (6 teeth to 1cm).
Trench 3, Area Q (13) 15.9.66.

69. Recent flake of brick-like material.
Trench 3, Area Q (3) 16.9.66.

70. Beaker sherd. Orange-buff open fabric, grey core. Wall thickness 10mm. Incised horizontal lines.

71. Two Beaker sherds. Soft orange-buff exterior, grey interior, pitted surface.

72a. Beaker sherd. Orange-buff exterior, buff interior, dark grey core, pitted surfaces, wall thickness 8mm.
Trench 3, Area P (6) 16.9.66.

b. Beaker sherd. Compact orange-buff fabric, grey core, sand temper, wall thickness 5mm.
Trench 3, Area P (6) 16.9.66.

73. Beaker sherd. Orange-buff exterior, buff interior, grey core, sand temper. Plain.
Trench 2, Area K (7) 16.9.66.

74. Beaker sherd. Compact orange-buff exterior, dark grey interior. Plain.
Trench 3, Area P (8) 16.9.66.

75. Beaker rim, outcurving with flattened lip. Buff fabric, grey core, slightly pitted surfaces. Plain. Figure 75.5.
Trench 3, Area P (9) 16.9.66.

76. Beaker base angle fragment. Reddish-buff exterior, dark grey core, scaled interior. Weathered and pitted surfaces. Figure 76.12.
Trench 3, Area P (10) 16.9.66.

77. Beaker rim, flattened lip. Buff fabric, grey core. Horizontal comb line decoration.
Trench 2, Area J (11) 16.9.66.

78. Three small Beaker sherds. Weathered and eroded. Buff exterior, dark grey interior.
Trench 3, Area P (12) 16.9.66.

79a. Beaker sherd. Compact orange-buff exterior, grey core, fine crushed calcite temper.
Trench 2, Area J (13) 16.9.66.

b. Beaker sherd. Fabric like a., possible row of stab impressions.
Trench 2, Area J (13) 16.9.66.

c. Beaker sherd. Soft buff exterior, grey interior.
Trench 2, Area J (13) 16.9.66.

80. Beaker sherd. Orange-buff fabric, grey core, stone grit tempering.
Trench 2, Area J (14) 16.9.66.

81. Two crumbs. Brown fabric, dark grey core.
Trench 2, Area J (16) 16.9.66.

82. Rim sherd, slight internal bevel. Dark grey fabric with soapy buff toned surfaces. Finger nail roughened surface.
Trench 6, Area C2 (18) 16.9.66.

83. Crumb. Weathered.
Trench 4, Area W (19) 16.9.66.

84. Beaker base angle. Orange-buff fabric, dark grey core.
Trench 4, Area W (20) 16.9.66.

85. Sherd. Weathered and eroded. Buff exterior, brown interior, dark grey core.
Trench 4, Area W (21) 16.9.66.

86. Beaker sherd. Buff exterior, brown interior, grey core, surface pitting. Evidence of ring building. A row of short diagonal comb impressions, a plain zone below.
Trench 4, Area W (22) 16.9.66.

87a. Beaker sherd. Buff fabric. Parallel comb impressions.
Trench 4, Area W (22) 16.9.66.

b. Beaker sherd. Buff exterior, grey interior.
Trench 4, Area W (22) 16.9.66.

c. Beaker sherd. Orange-buff fabric.
Trench 4, Area W (22) 16.9.66.

88. Five Beaker crumbs.
Trench 4, Area W (25) 16.9.66.

89. Beaker sherd. Compact orange-buff exterior, dark grey interior. Incised lines, possibly part of a cross-hatched lozenge.
Trench 4, Area W (26) 16.9.66.

90. Beaker body or neck sherd. Smooth orange-buff exterior, dark grey interior, pitted surfaces. Horizontal grooved decoration. Figure 76.9.
Trench 4, Area W (27) 16.9.66.

91. Beaker sherd. Weathered. Buff exterior, dark grey interior, pitted surface.
Trench 4, Area W (29) 16.9.66.

92. Four Beaker crumbs. Compact orange-brown fabric.
Trench 4, Area W (29) 16.9.66.

93. Small Beaker sherd. Compact orange-brown fabric.
Trench 4, Area W (30) 16.9.66.

94. Rusticated body sherd. Hard compact reddish brown fabric, grey core. Surface roughened with thumb nail strokes.
Trench 4, Area X (33a) 16.9.66.

95. Beaker sherd. Compact brown exterior, dark grey interior. Decorated with horizontal incised lines.
Trench 4, Area X (33b) 16.9.66.

96a. Beaker sherd. Compact brown exterior, dark grey core. Comb impression.
Trench 4, Area X (34) 16.9.66.

b. Beaker sherd. Thick, orange-buff exterior, brown interior, dark grey core.
Trench 4, Area X (34) 16.9.66.

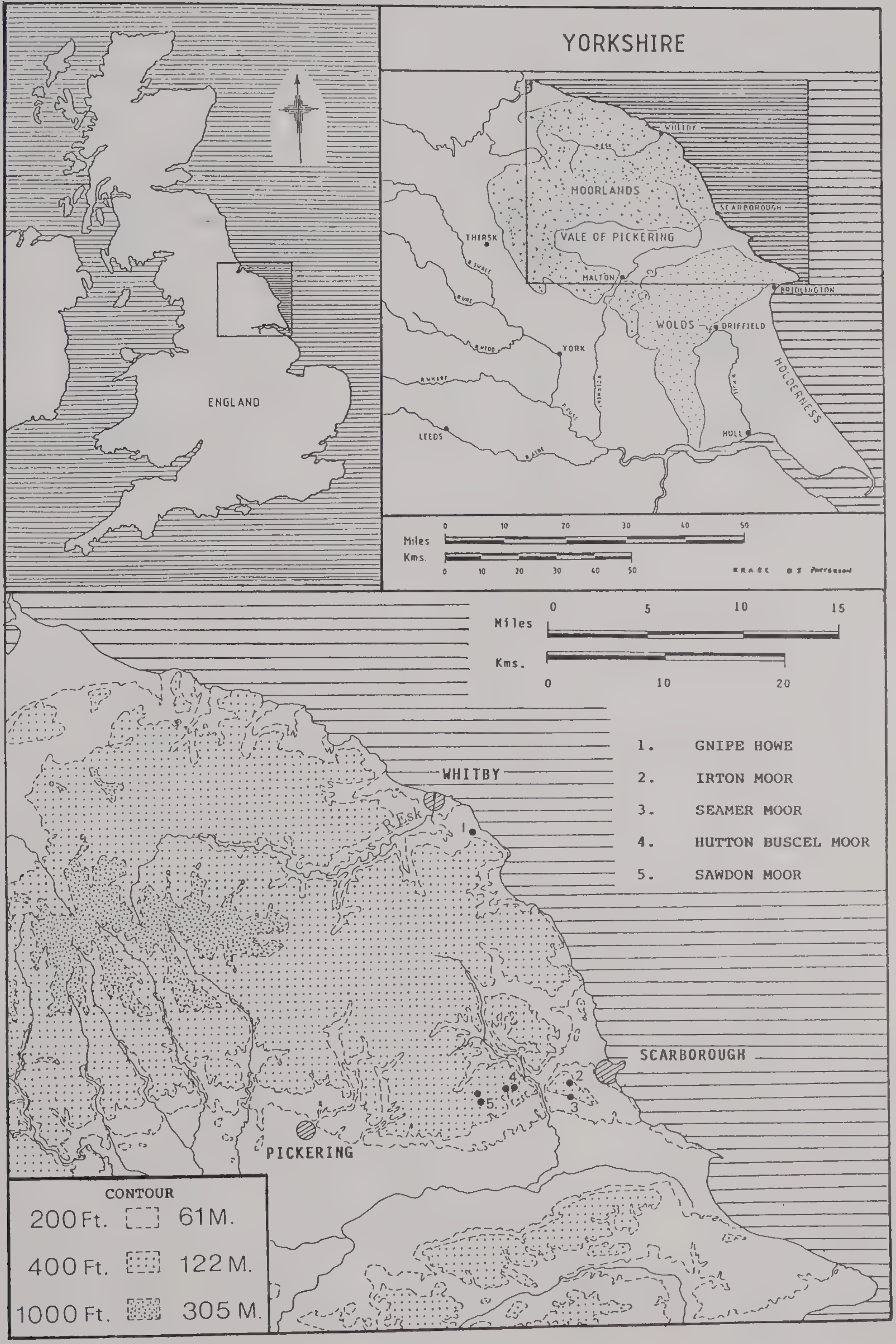


Fig. 1. Location Map of Barrow Sites

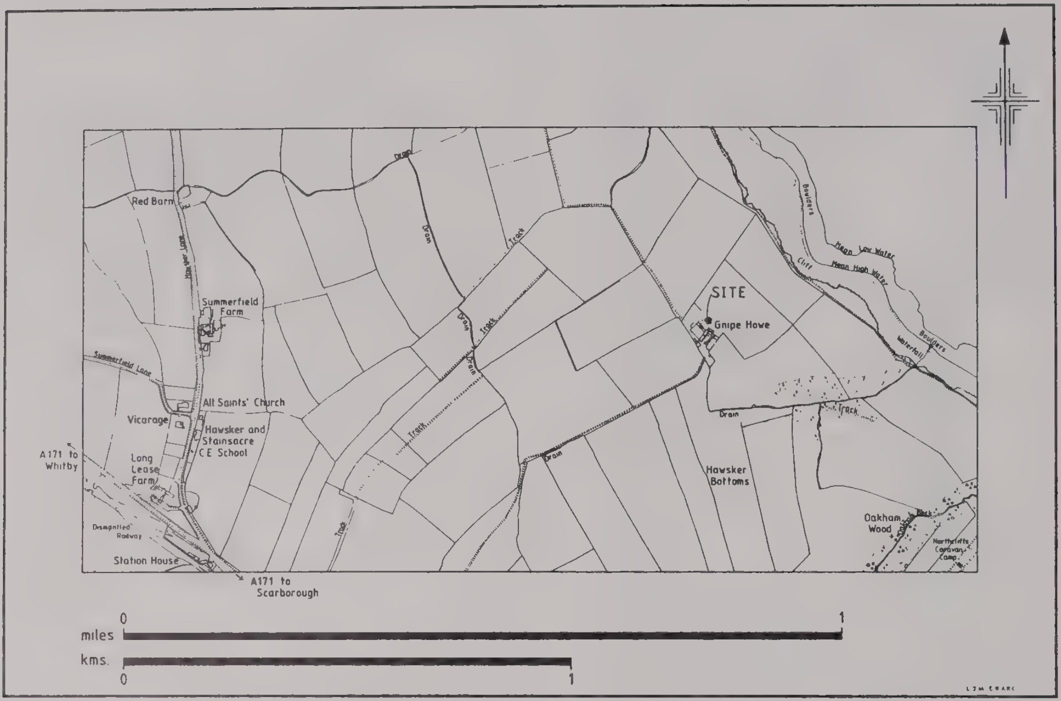


Fig. 2. Gnipe Howe - Site Location Map
(Based on O.S. map: Crown Copyright Reserved)

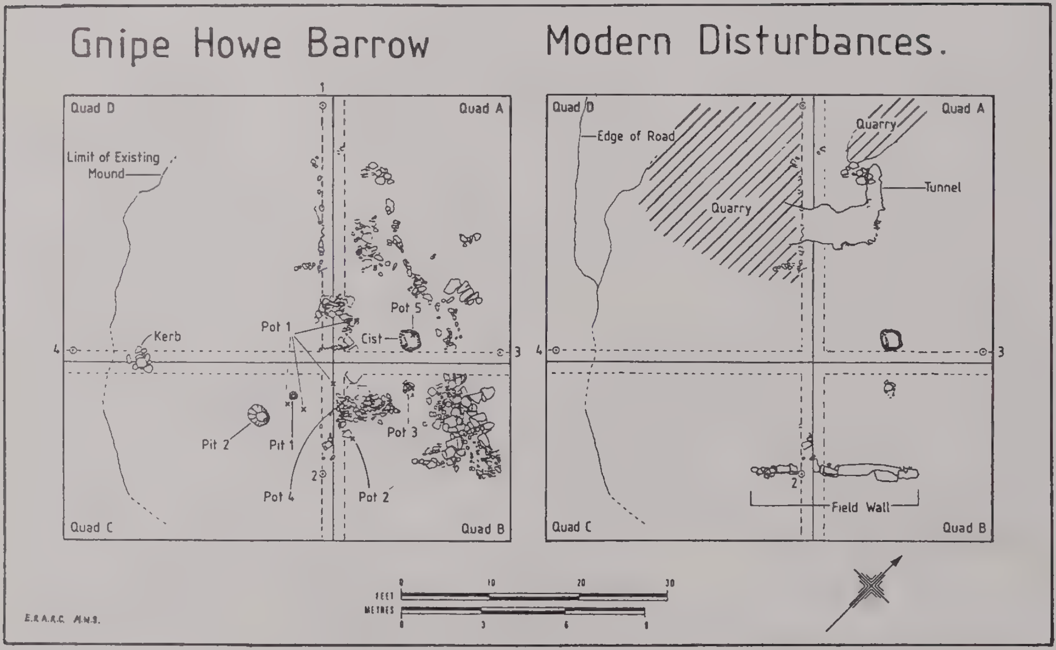


Fig. 3. Gnipe Howe site plans

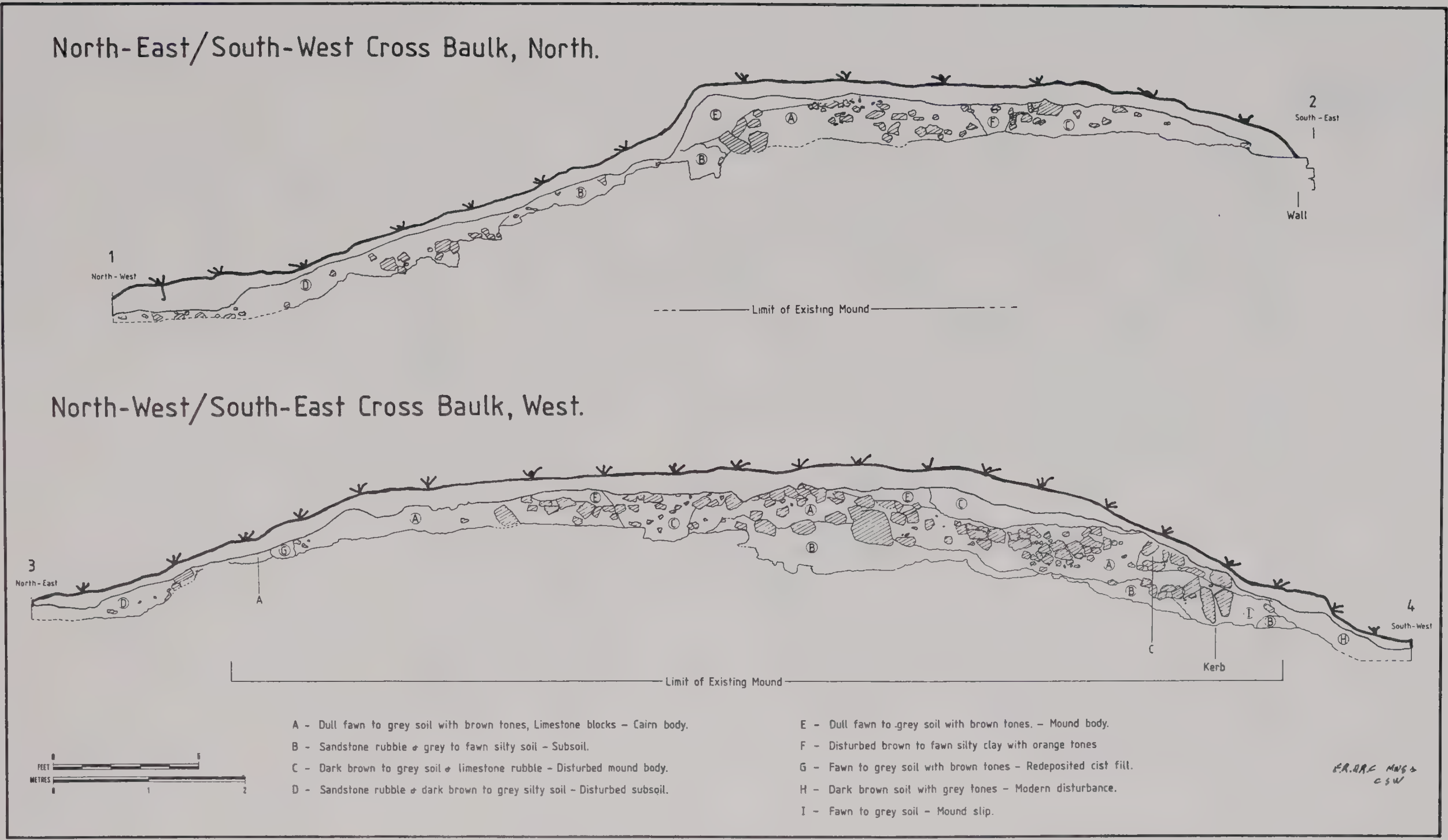

North-East/South-West Cross Baulk, North.
1
North-West
2
South-East
Wall
A
B
C
D
E
F
Limit of Existing Mound
North-West/South-East Cross Baulk, West.
3
North-East
4
South-West
A
B
C
D
E
G
H
I
Kerb
Limit of Existing Mound
FEET
METRES
0
5
1
2
A - Dull fawn to grey soil with brown tones, Limestone blocks – Cairn body.
B - Sandstone rubble & grey to fawn silty soil – Subsoil.
C - Dark brown to grey soil & limestone rubble – Disturbed mound body.
D - Sandstone rubble & dark brown to grey silty soil – Disturbed subsoil.
E - Dull fawn to grey soil with brown tones. – Mound body.
F - Disturbed brown to fawn silty clay with orange tones
G - Fawn to grey soil with brown tones – Redeposited cist fill.
H - Dark brown soil with grey tones – Modern disturbance.
I - Fawn to grey soil – Mound slip.
F.R.A.R.C MWG & CSW

Fig. 4. Gnipe Howe - baulk sections

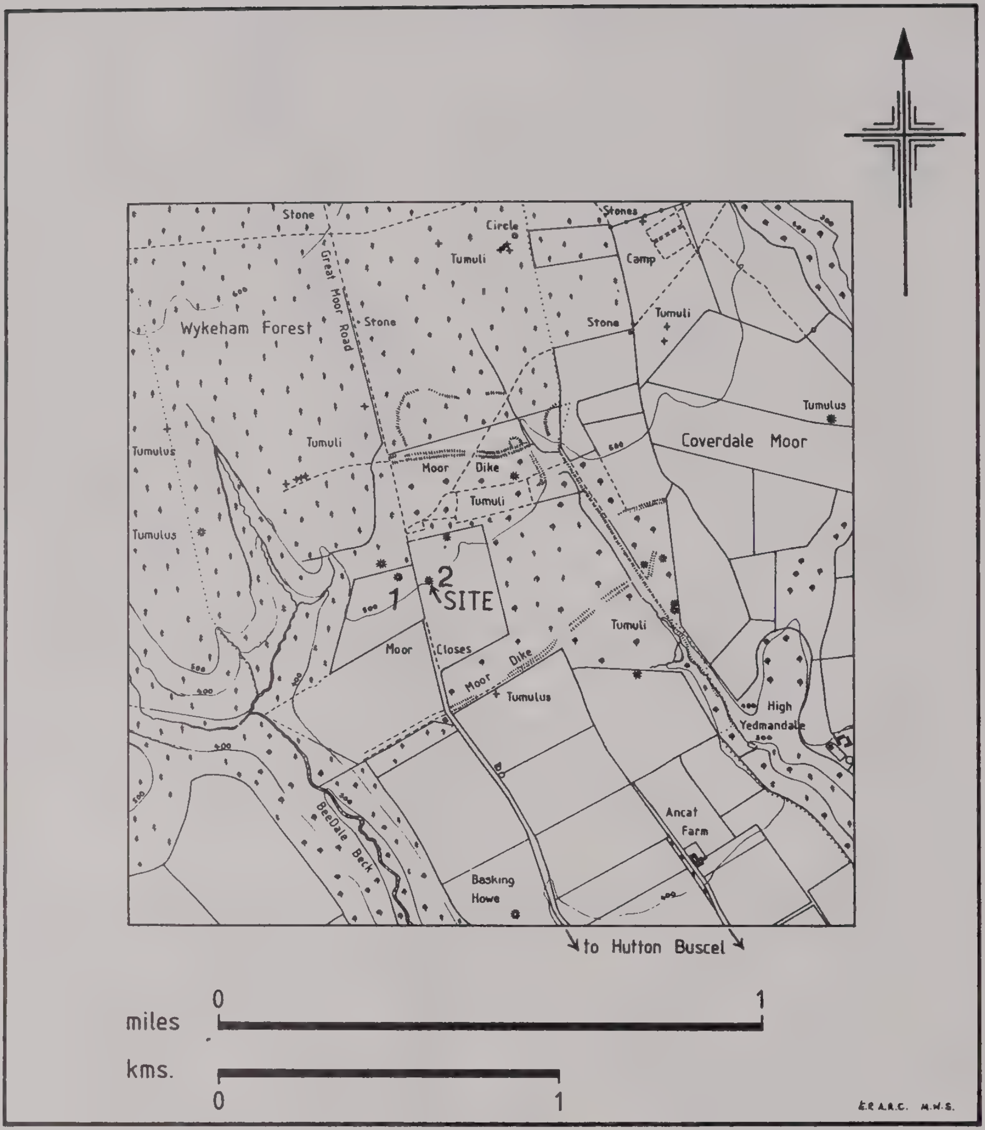


Fig. 5. Hutton Buscel 1 and 2 Site Location Map
(Based on O.S. map: Crown Copyright Reserved)

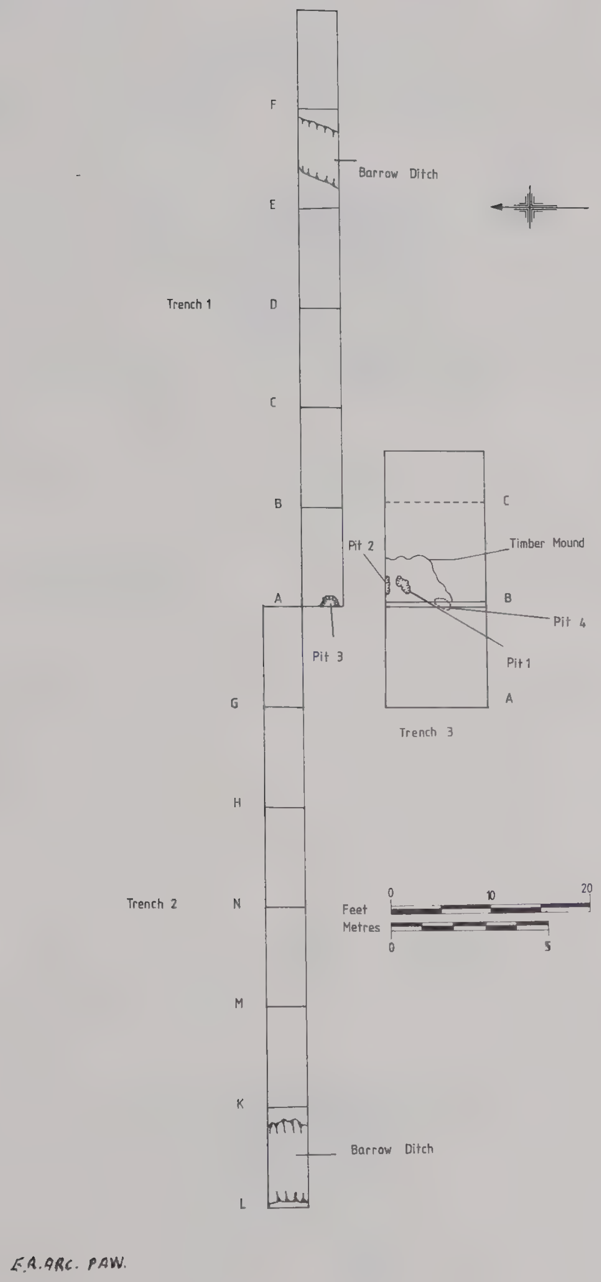


Fig. 6. Hutton Buscel 1 Site Plan

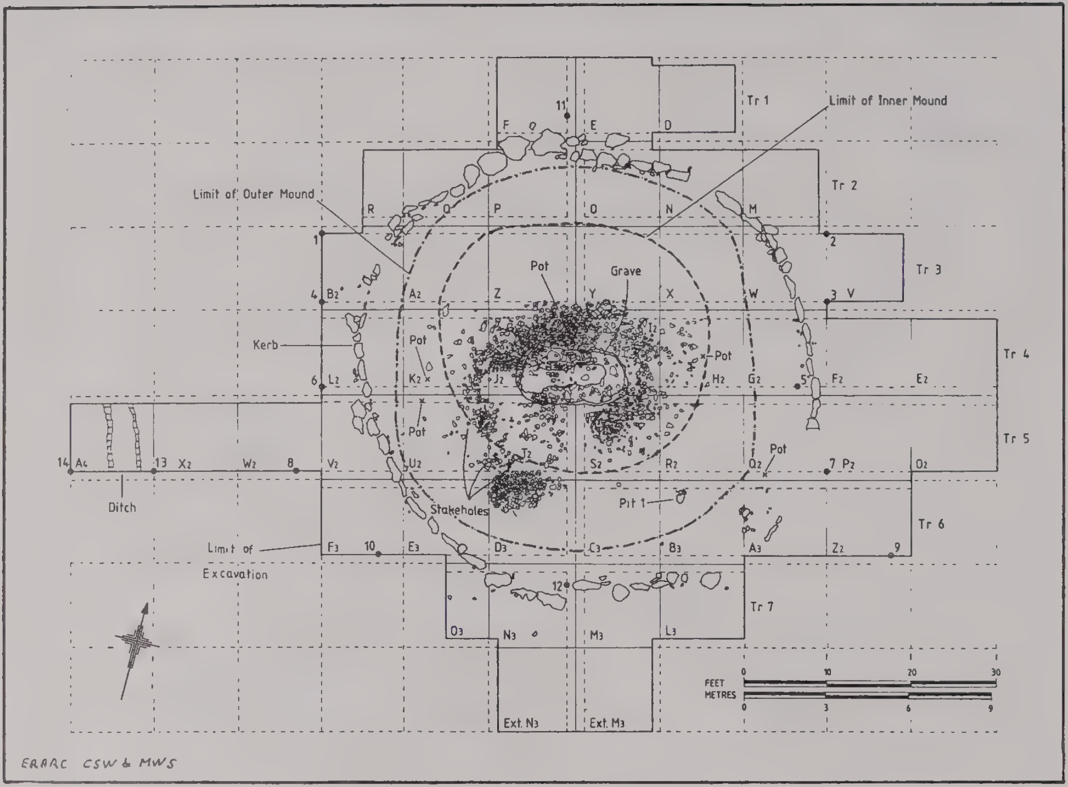


Fig. 7. Hutton Buscel 2 Site Plan

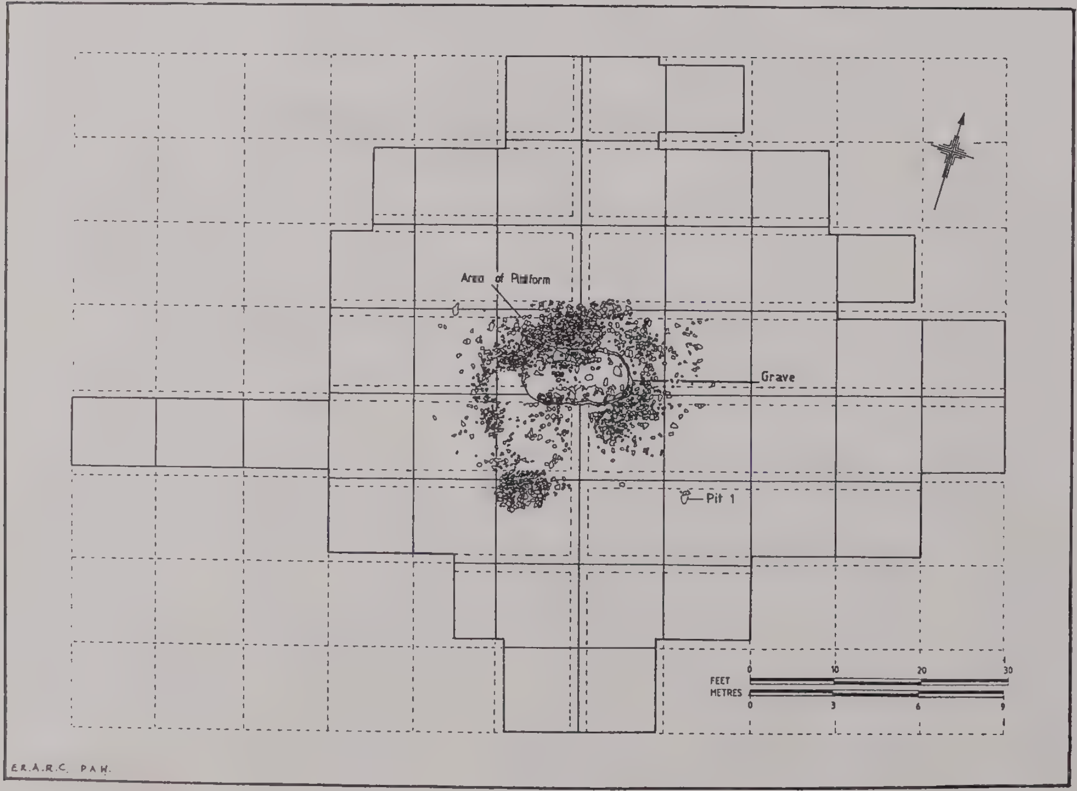


Fig. 8. Hutton Buscel 2 Phase 1

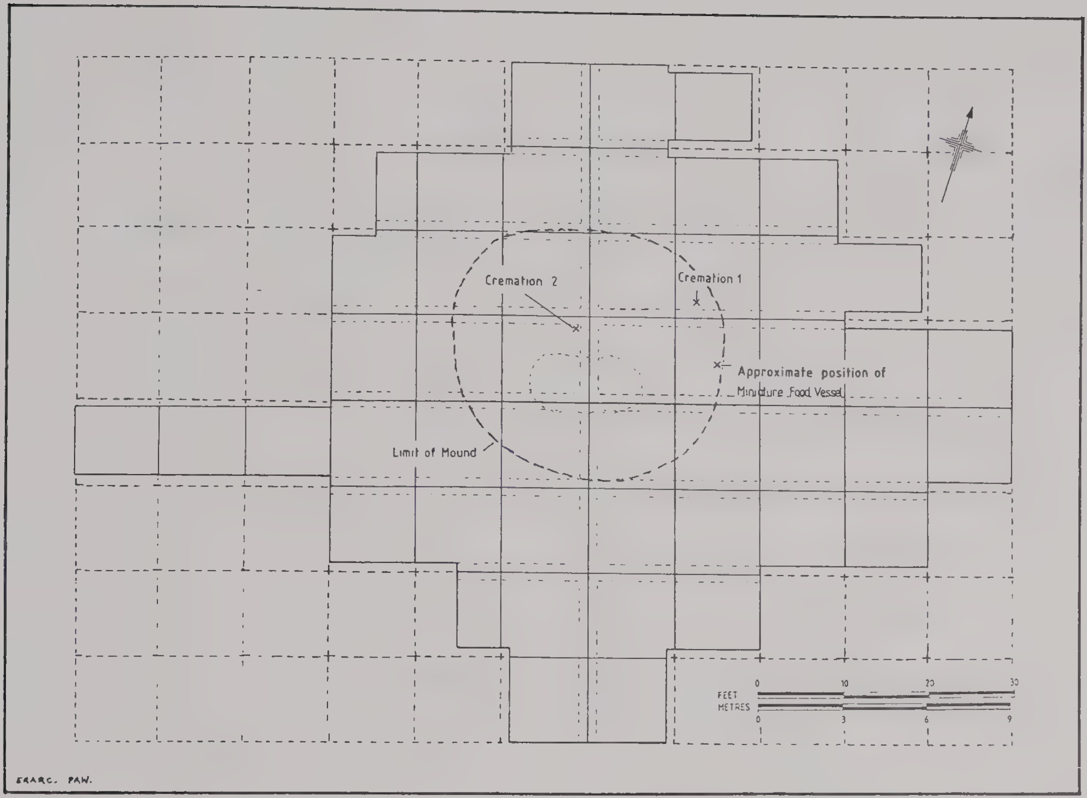


Fig. 9. Hutton Buscel 2 Phase 2

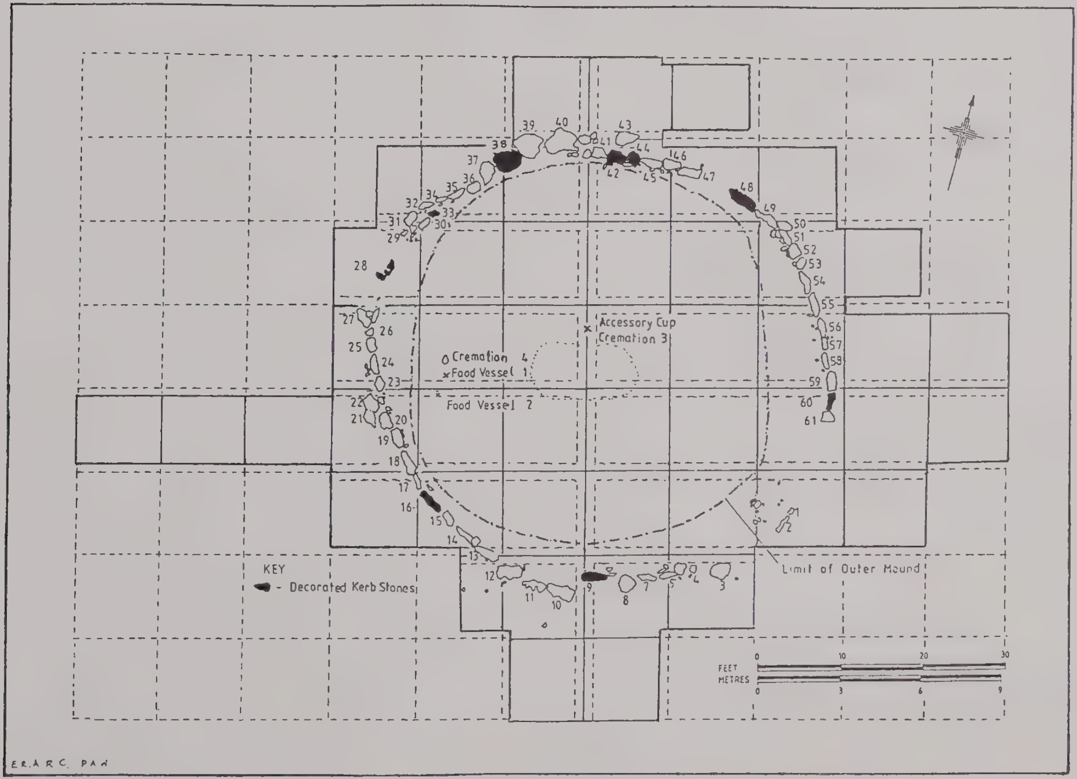


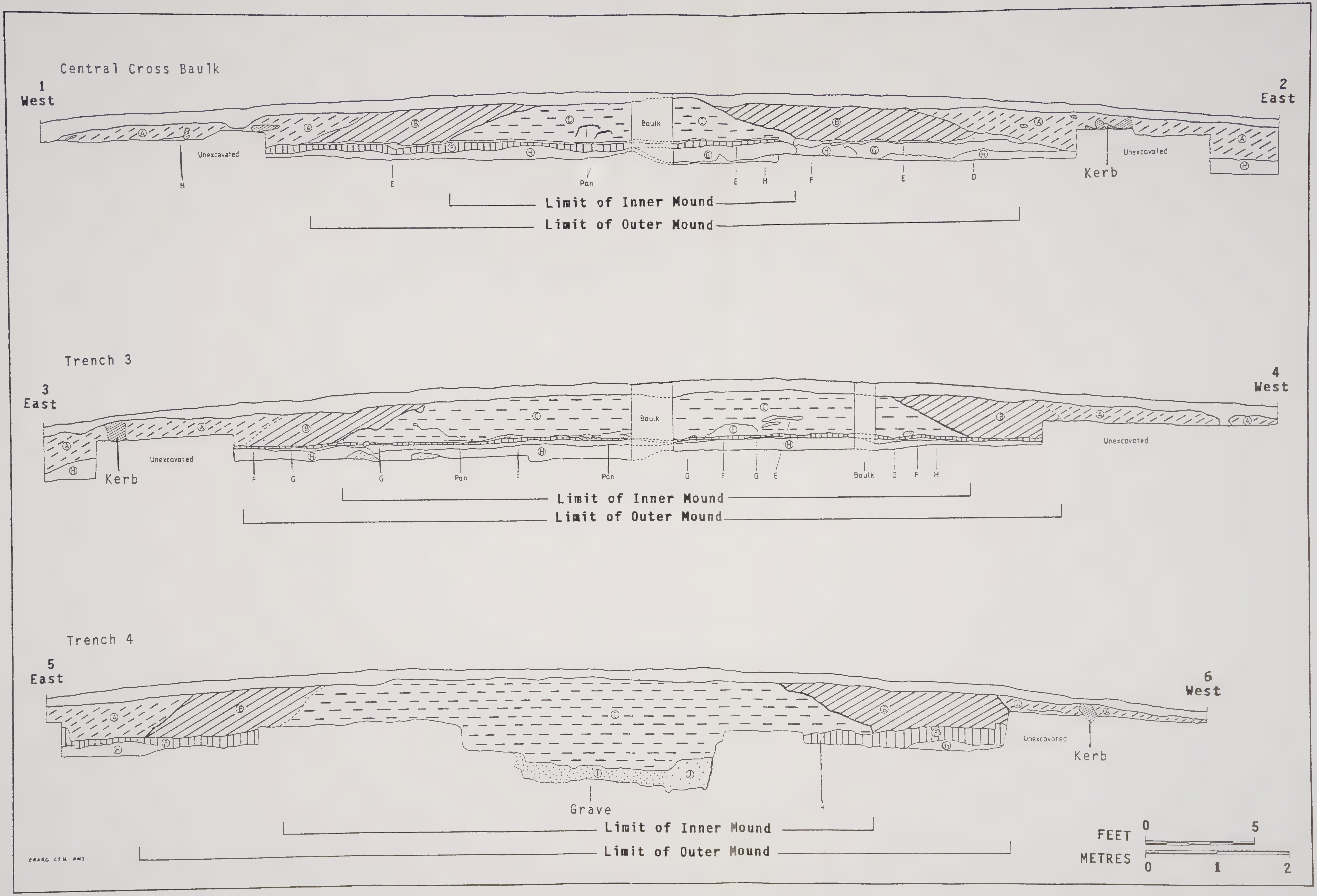
Fig. 10. Hutton Buscel 2 Phase 3

HUTTON BUSCEL 2

SOIL KEY

A	Outer mound slip - light brown grey soil.
B	Outer mound slip - light brown grey soil with subsoil.
C	Inner mound - turves and turf soil.
D	Grey black soil.
E	Grey paddled silt.
F	Yellow grey fawn and charcoal. Old land surface.
G	Yellow fawn silt soil.
H	Yellow silt subsoil.
I	Gravefill.
J	Brown clay marl - redeposited gravefill.
K	Marl and charcoal mixture.
L	Yellow silt with charcoal.

Fig. 11. Hutton Buscel 2 Sections


Central Cross Baulk
1
West
2
East
Baulk
Unexcavated
Unexcavated
Kerb
H
E
Pan
E
H
F
E
D
Limit of Inner Mound
Limit of Outer Mound
Trench 3
3
East
4
West
Baulk
Unexcavated
Unexcavated
Kerb
F
G
G
Pan
F
Pan
G
F
G
E
Baulk
G
F
H
Limit of Inner Mound
Limit of Outer Mound
Trench 4
5
East
6
West
Unexcavated
Kerb
Grave
H
Limit of Inner Mound
Limit of Outer Mound
FEET
0
5
METRES
0
1
2
CFARC CSM HMS.

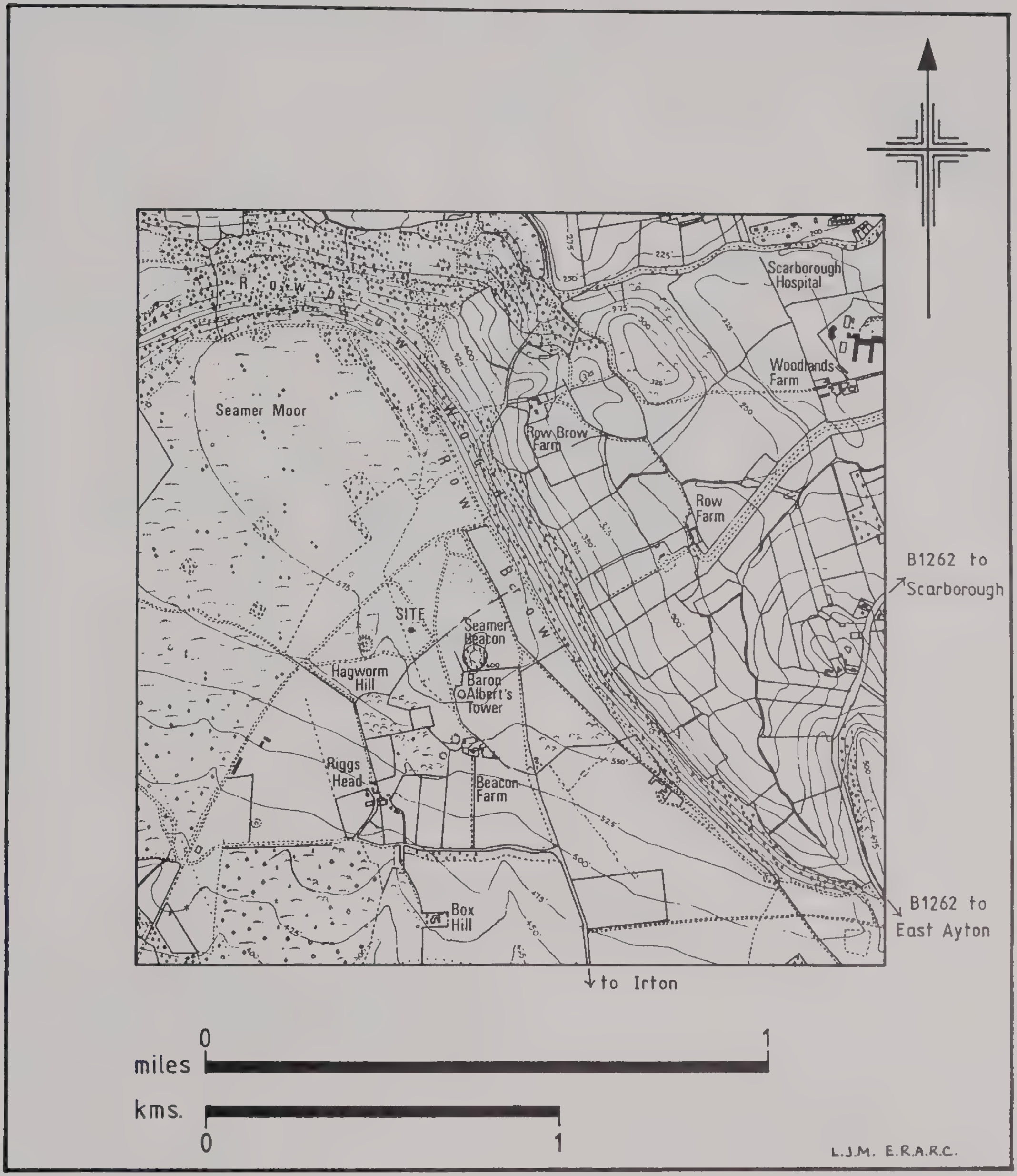


Fig. 12. Irton Moor 2 Site Location Map
(Based on O.S. map: Crown Copyright Reserved)

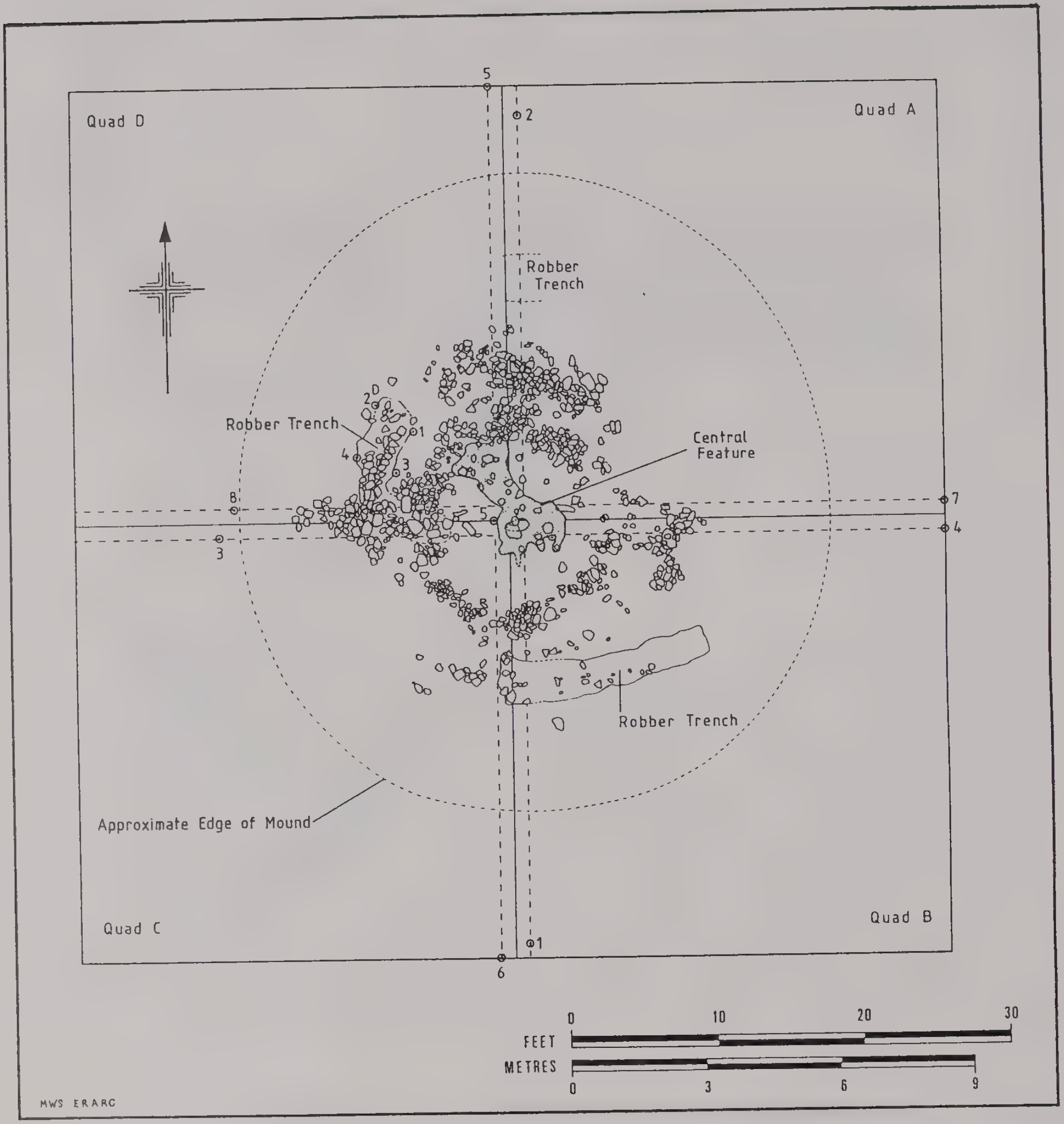


Fig. 13. Irton Moor 2 Site Plan

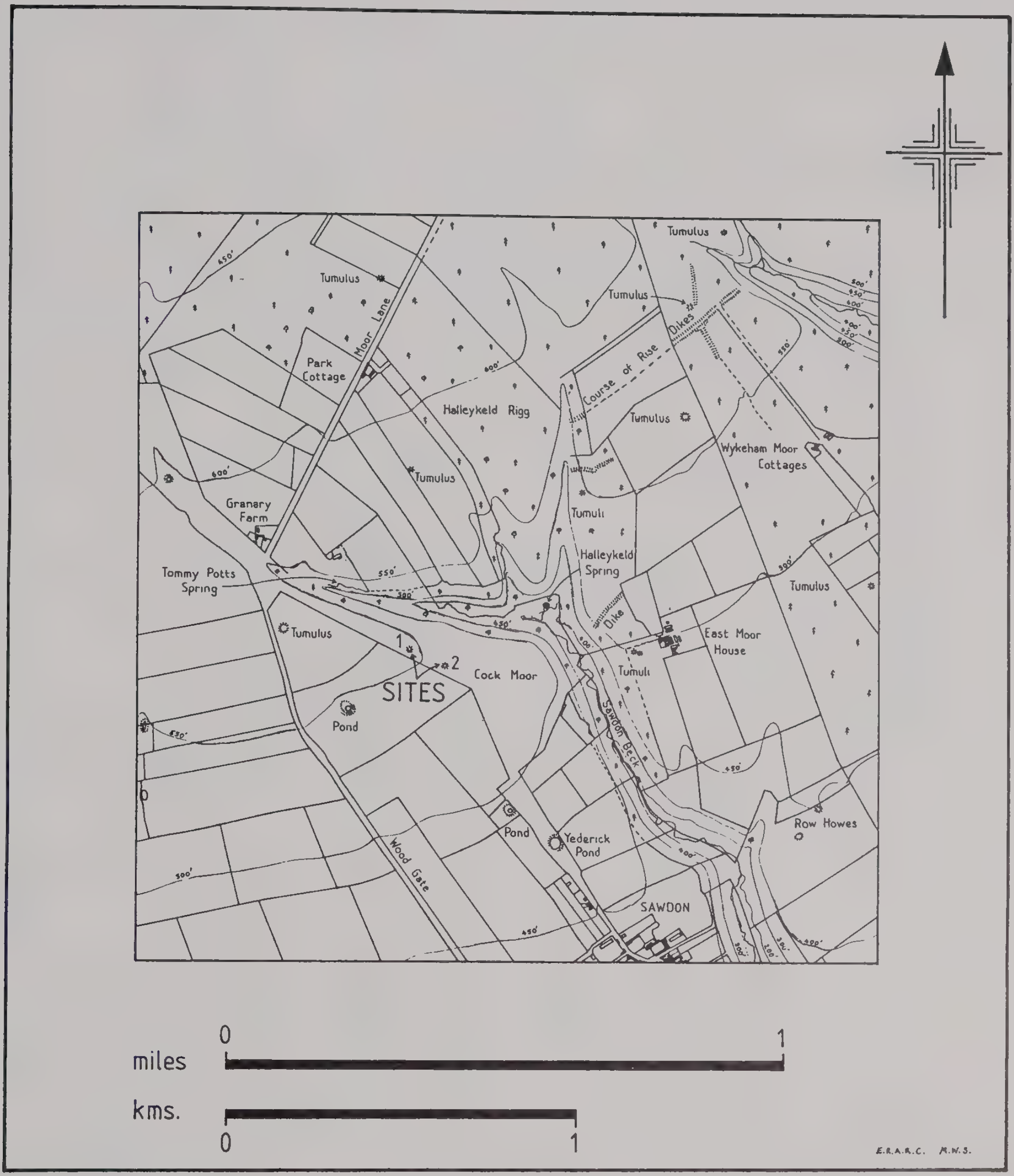


Fig. 14. Sawdon Moor 1 and 2 Site Location Map
(Based on O.S. map: Crown Copyright Reserved)

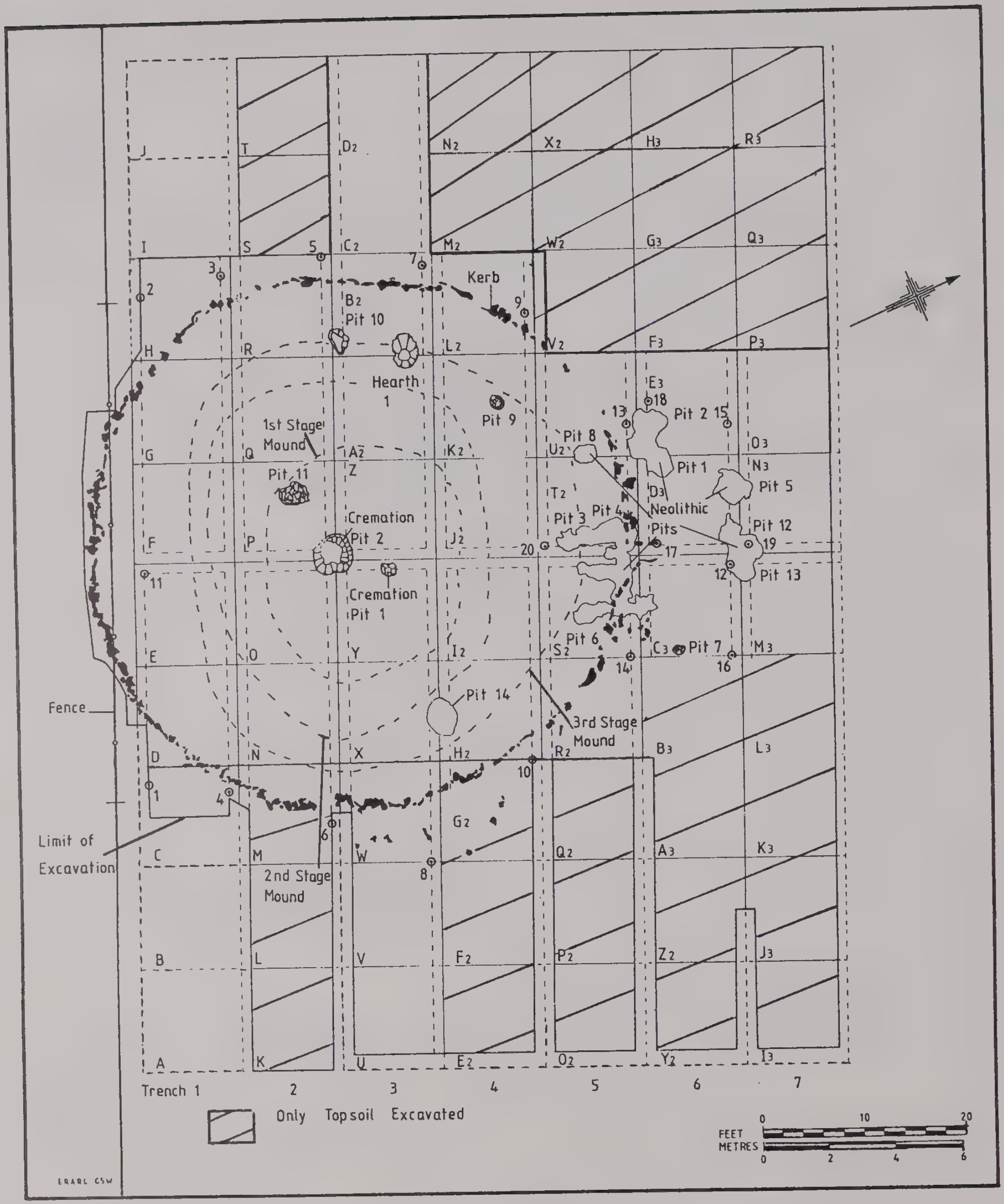


Fig. 15. Sawdon Moor 1 Site Plan

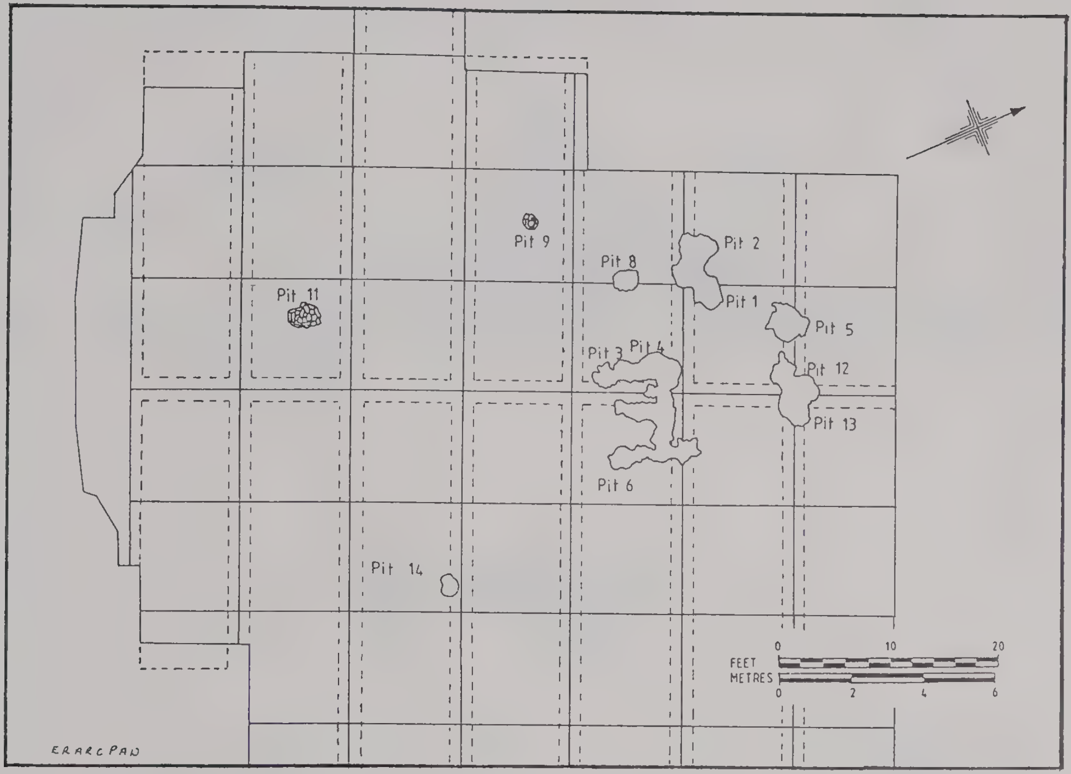


Fig. 16. Sawdon Moor 1 Phase 1

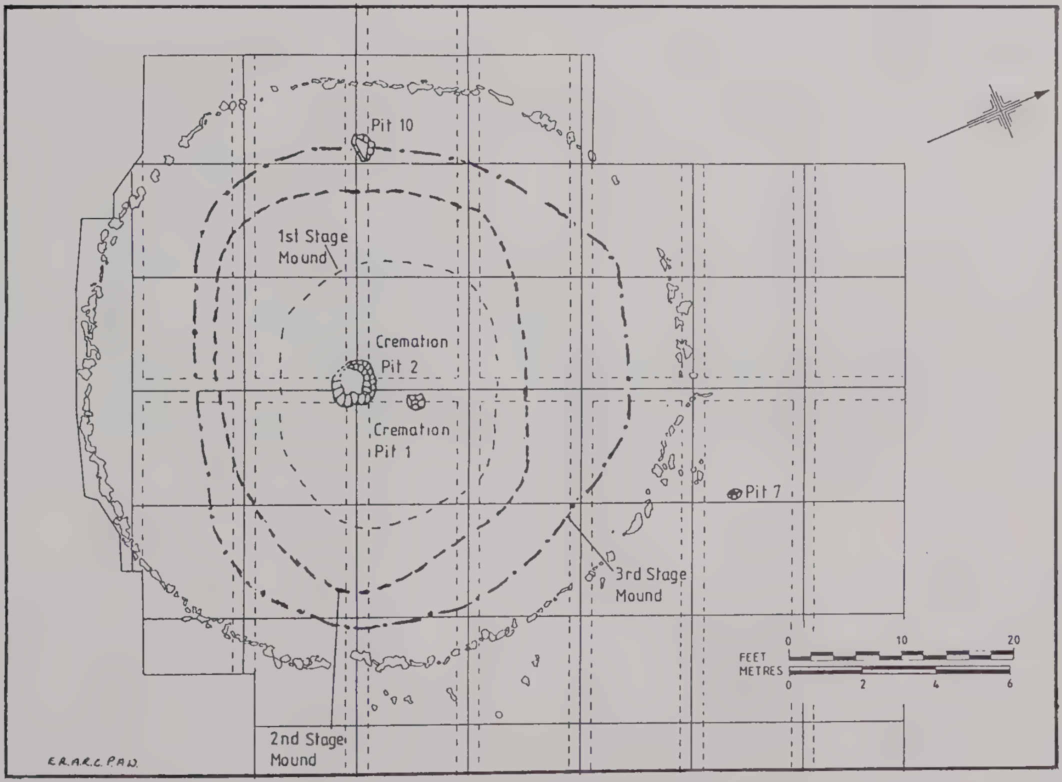


Fig. 17. Sawdon Moor 1 Phase 2

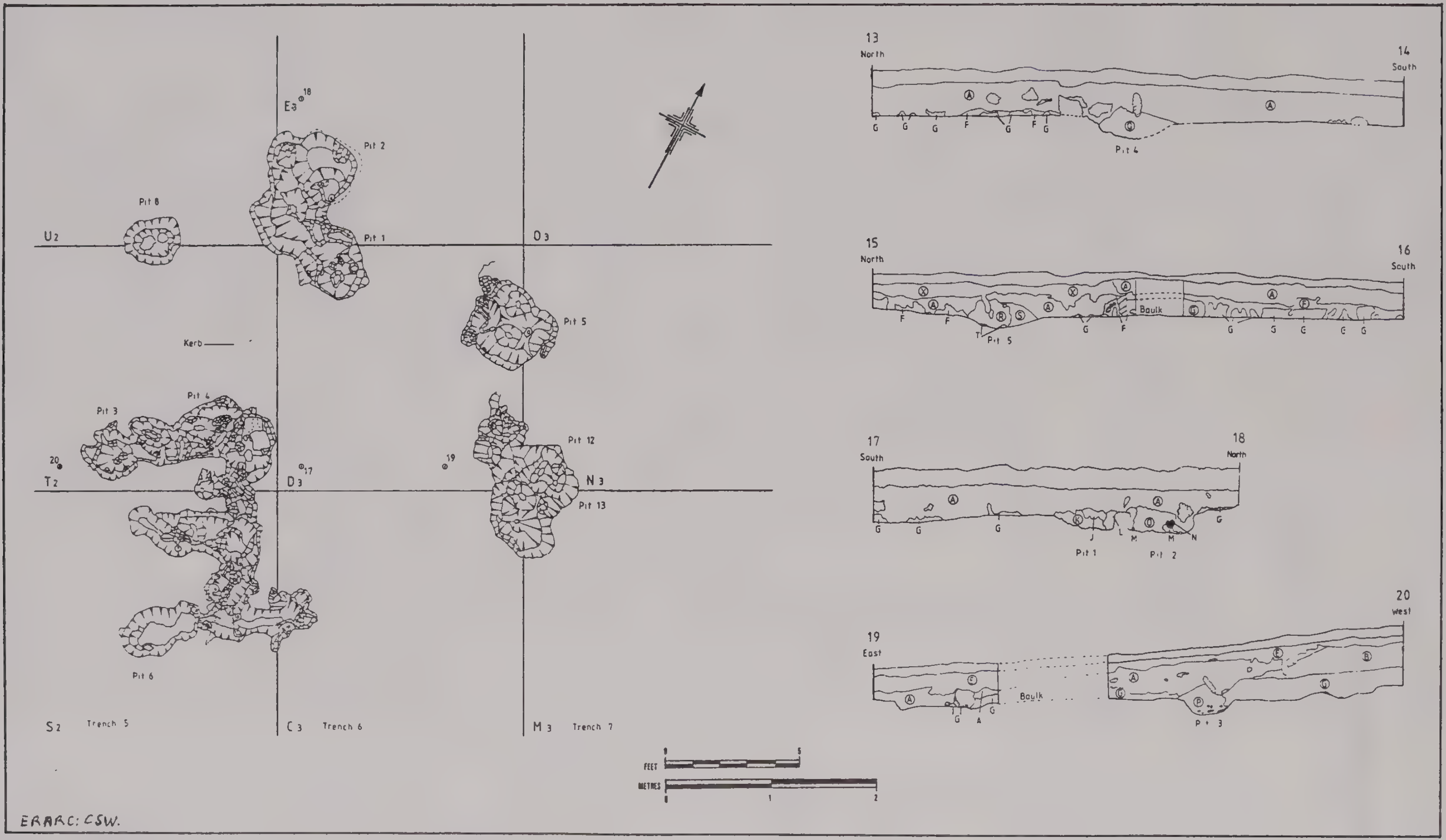
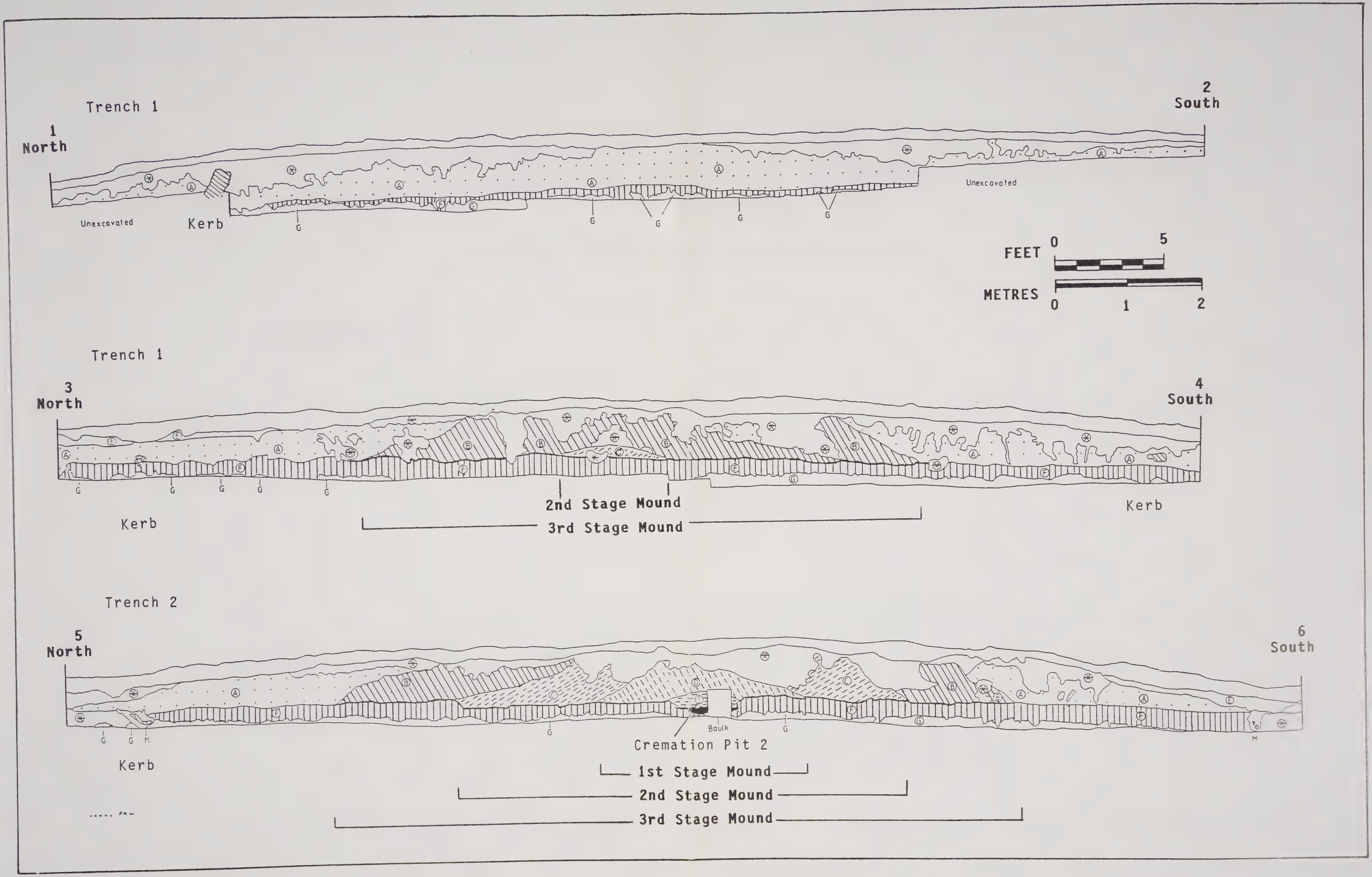
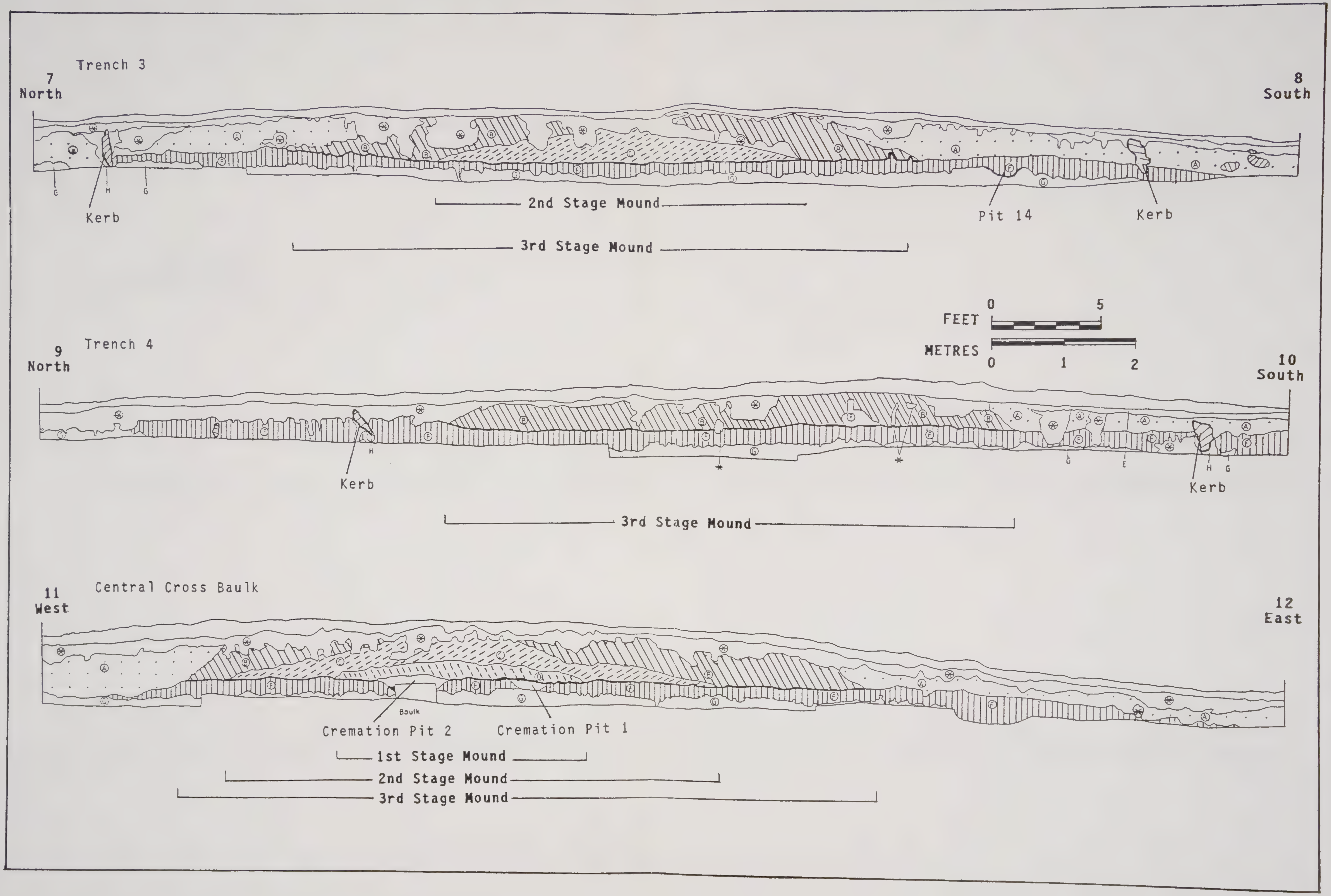


Fig. 18. Sawdon Moor 1 Pre-barrow Neolithic Pits


Trench 1
1
North
2
South
Unexcavated
Kerb
Unexcavated
G
FEET 0 5
METRES 0 1 2
Trench 1
3
North
4
South
2nd Stage Mound
3rd Stage Mound
Kerb
Kerb
Trench 2
5
North
6
South
Baulk
Cremation Pit 2
Kerb
1st Stage Mound
2nd Stage Mound
3rd Stage Mound
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
M


Trench 3
7
North
8
South
Kerb
Pit 14
Kerb
2nd Stage Mound
3rd Stage Mound
0
5
FEET
METRES
0
1
2
Trench 4
9
North
10
South
Kerb
Kerb
3rd Stage Mound
Central Cross Baulk
11
West
12
East
Baulk
Cremation Pit 2
Cremation Pit 1
1st Stage Mound
2nd Stage Mound
3rd Stage Mound

SAWDON MOOR 1

SOIL KEY

A	Mound slip.
B	Third stage mound.
C	Second stage mound.
D	First stage mound.
E	Pre-plough barrow surface.
F	Old land surface.
G	Subsoil.
H	Kerb slot.
I	Capping to cremation pit.
J	Fill of Pit 1 - dark dull grey soil.
K	Fill of Pit 1 - subsoil and grey loam.
L	Fill of Pit 1 - light grey soil.
M	Fill of Pit 2 - subsoil and grey loam.
N	Fill of Pit 2 - burnt soil.
O	Fill of Pit 2 - dark dull grey soil.
P	Fill of Pit 3 - dark dull grey soil and charcoal.
Q	Fill of Pit 4 - dark dull grey soil.
R	Fill of Pit 5 - dark dull grey soil.
S	Fill of Pit 5 - light grey soil.
T	Fill of Pit 5 - disturbed subsoil.

* Animal and tree disturbance.

Fig. 19. Sawdon Moor 1 Sections

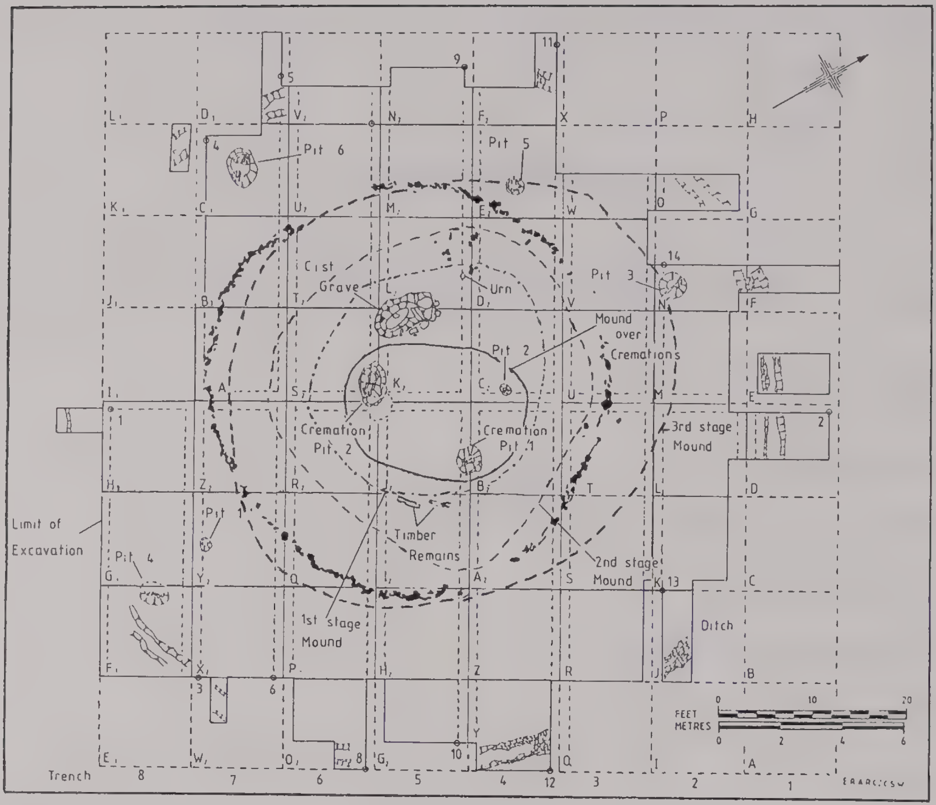


Fig. 20. Sawdon Moor 2 Site Plan

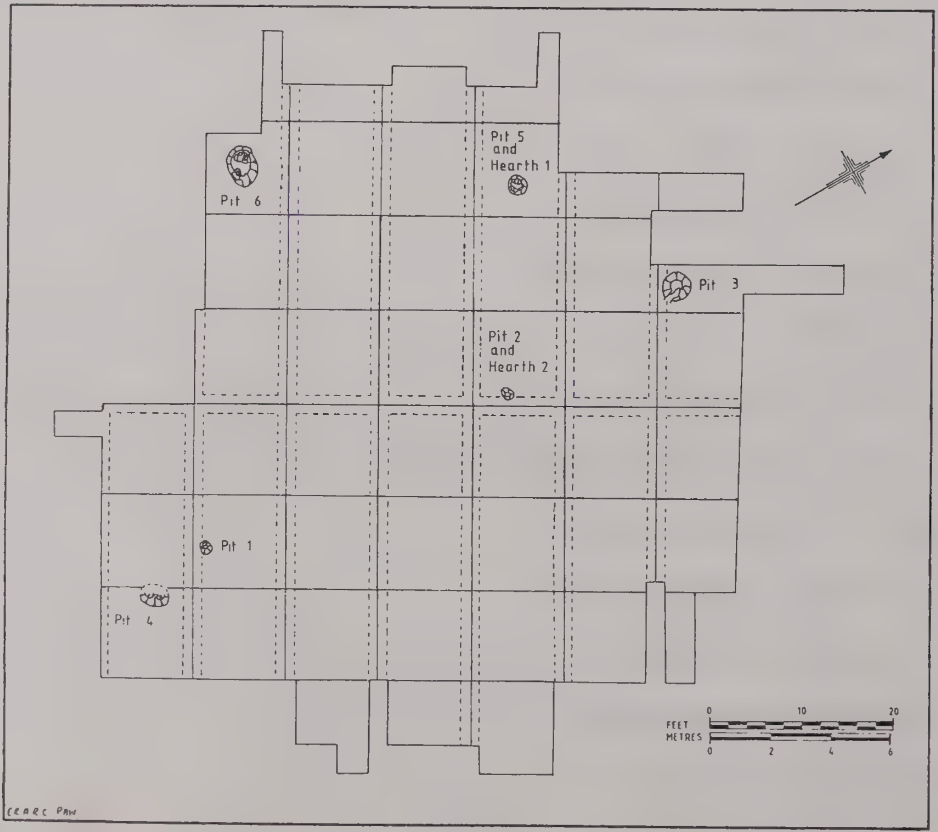


Fig. 21 Sawdon Moor 2 Phase 1

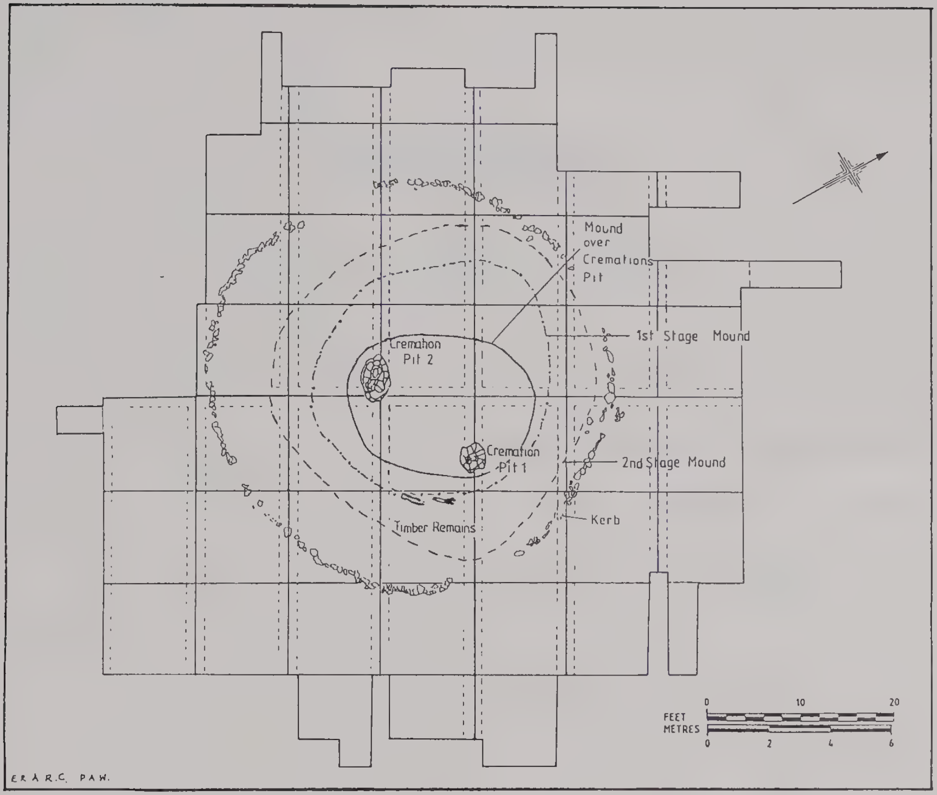


Fig. 22. Sawdon Moor 2 Phase 2

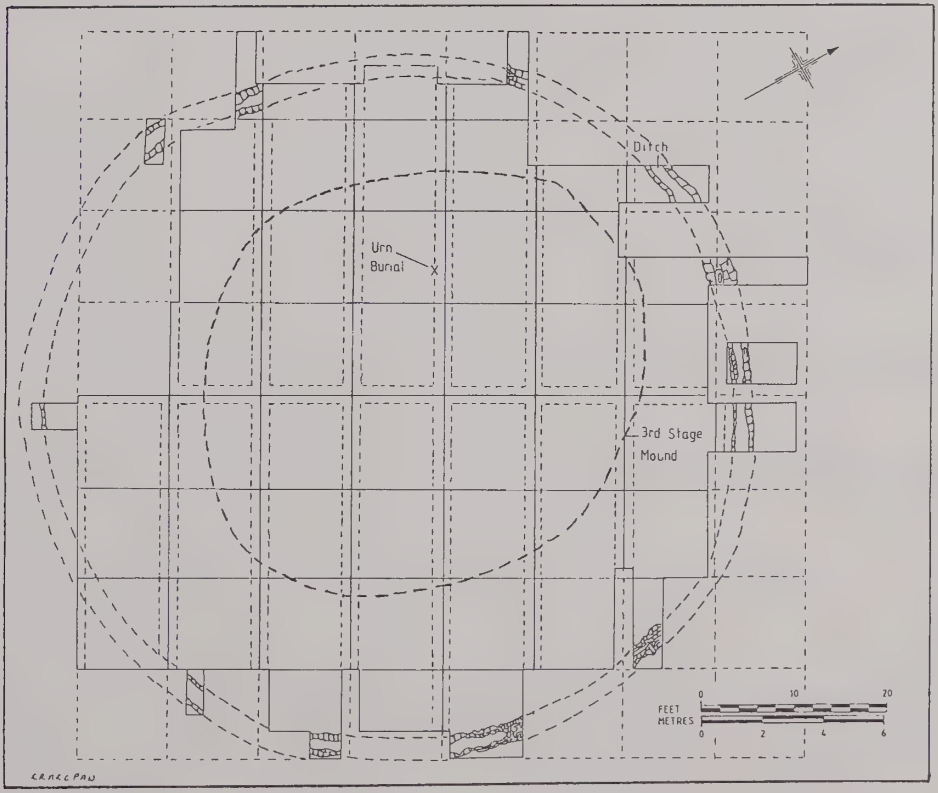


Fig. 23. Sawdon Moor 2 Phase 3

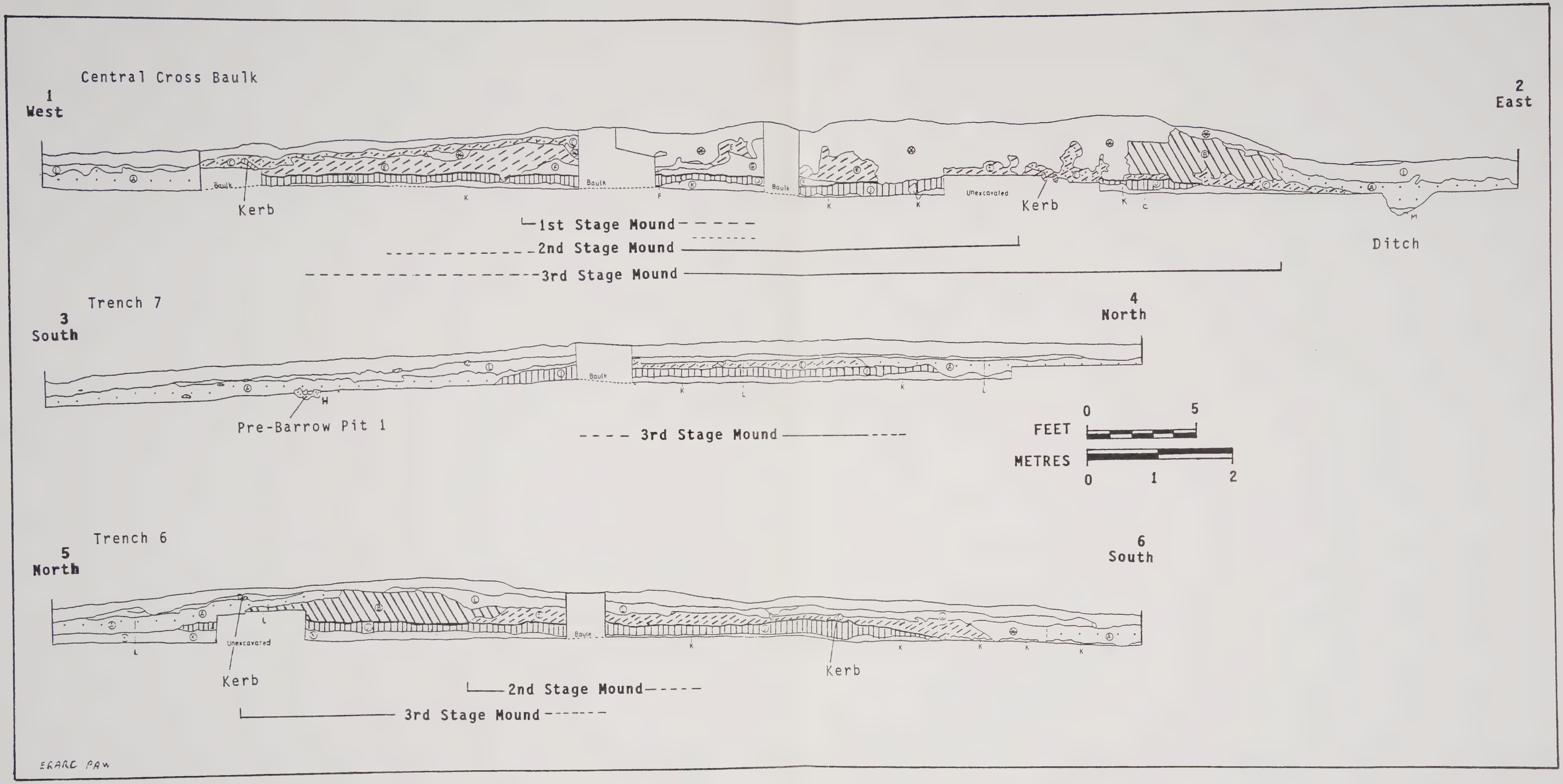
SAWDON MOOR 2

SOIL KEY

A	Dull yellow-light brown soil - mound slip.
B	Yellow-brown soil - 3rd stage mound.
C	Light brown soil with grey bones.
D	Dark brown soil.
E	Fawn-grey soil.
F	Brown soil, yellow-grey tones and red stains.
G	Grey-brown soil.
H	Light brown soil = mound over crem. pit 1.
I	Light brown soil - mound over crem. pit 2.
J	Light fawn-grey soil and charcoal flecks - OLS.
K	Yellow-orange marly sand - subsoil.
L	Peaty soil - old barrow surface prior to ploughing.
M	Fawn-yellow silt.

* Animal and tree disturbance.

Fig. 24. Sawdon Moor 2 Sections


Central Cross Baulk
1 West
2 East
Baulk
Kerb
Unexcavated
Kerb
Ditch
1st Stage Mound
2nd Stage Mound
3rd Stage Mound
Trench 7
3 South
4 North
Baulk
Pre-Barrow Pit 1
H
3rd Stage Mound
FEET 0 5
METRES 0 1 2
Trench 6
5 North
6 South
Unexcavated
Baulk
Kerb
Kerb
2nd Stage Mound
3rd Stage Mound
ERARC PAW

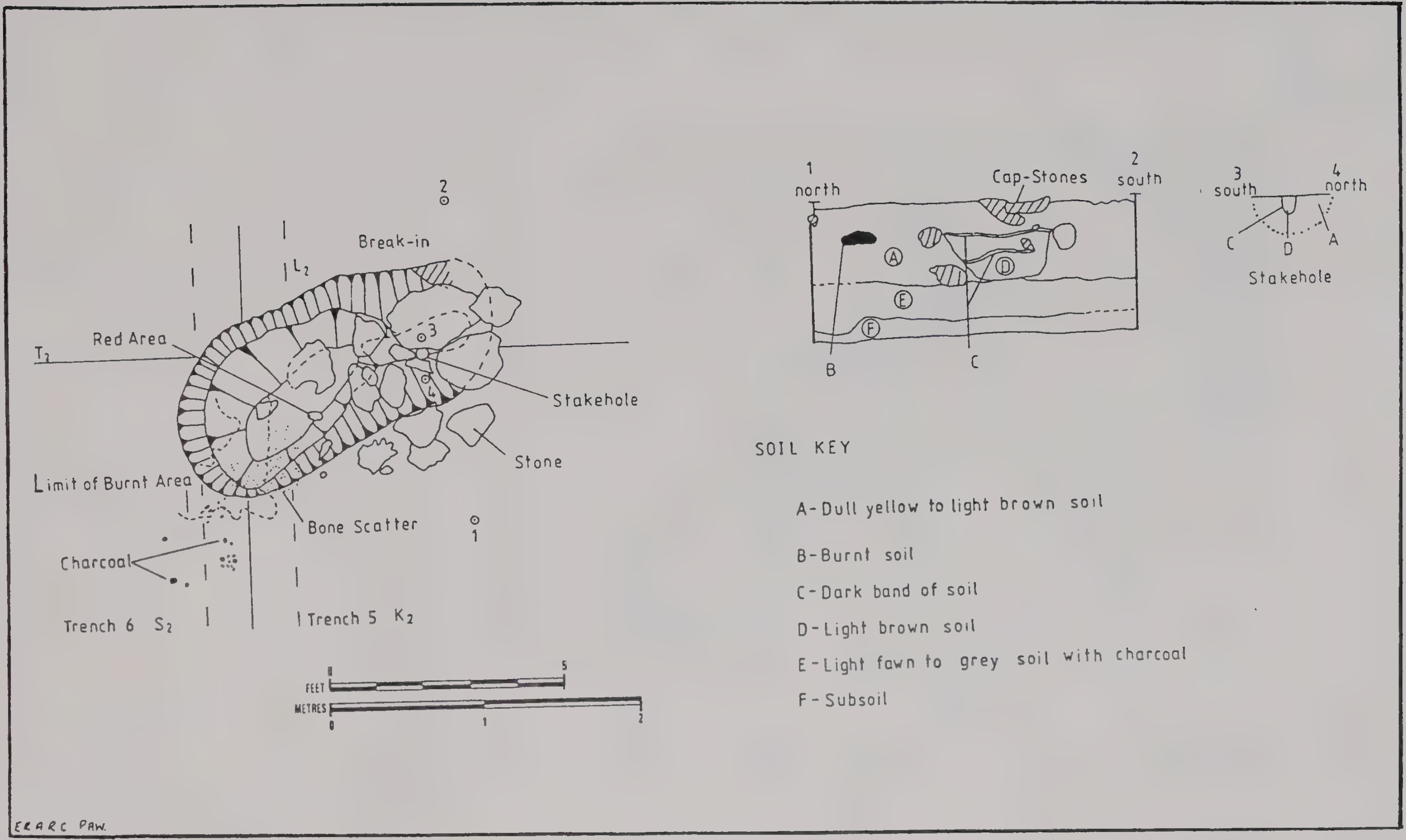


Fig. 25. Sawdon Moor 2 plan and section of cist grave

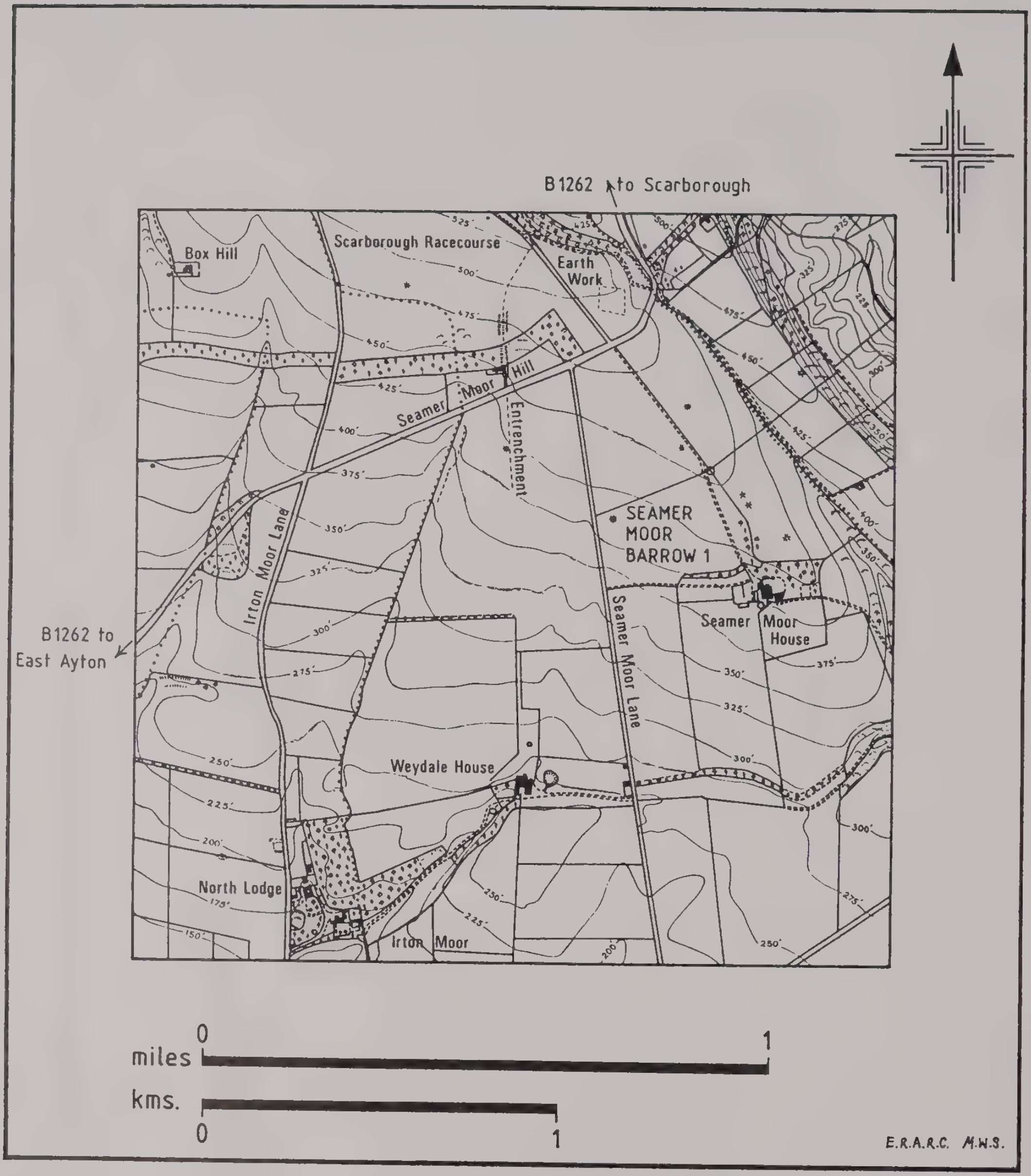


Fig. 26. Seamer Moor Site Location Map
(Based on O.S. map: Crown Copyright Reserved)

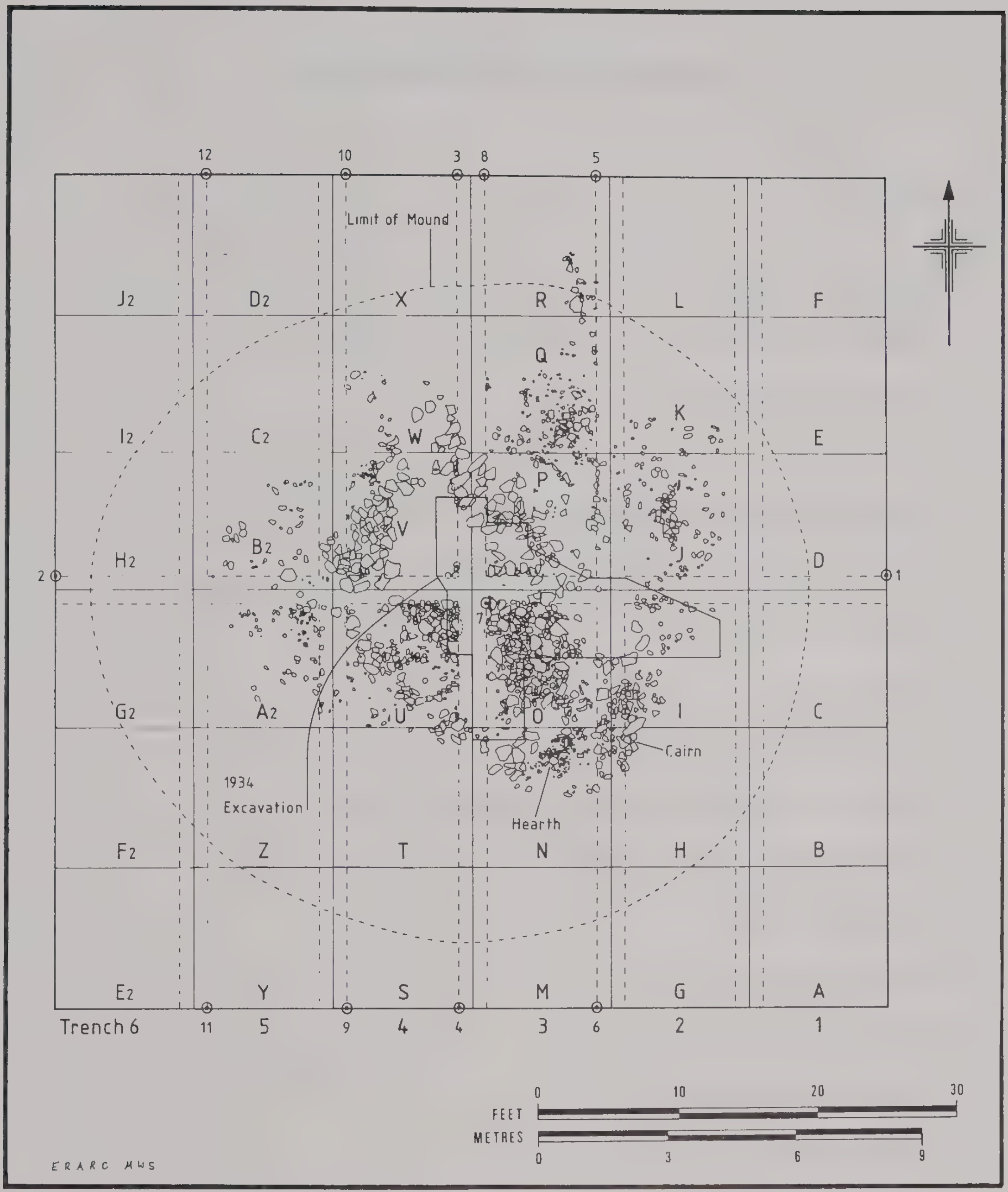


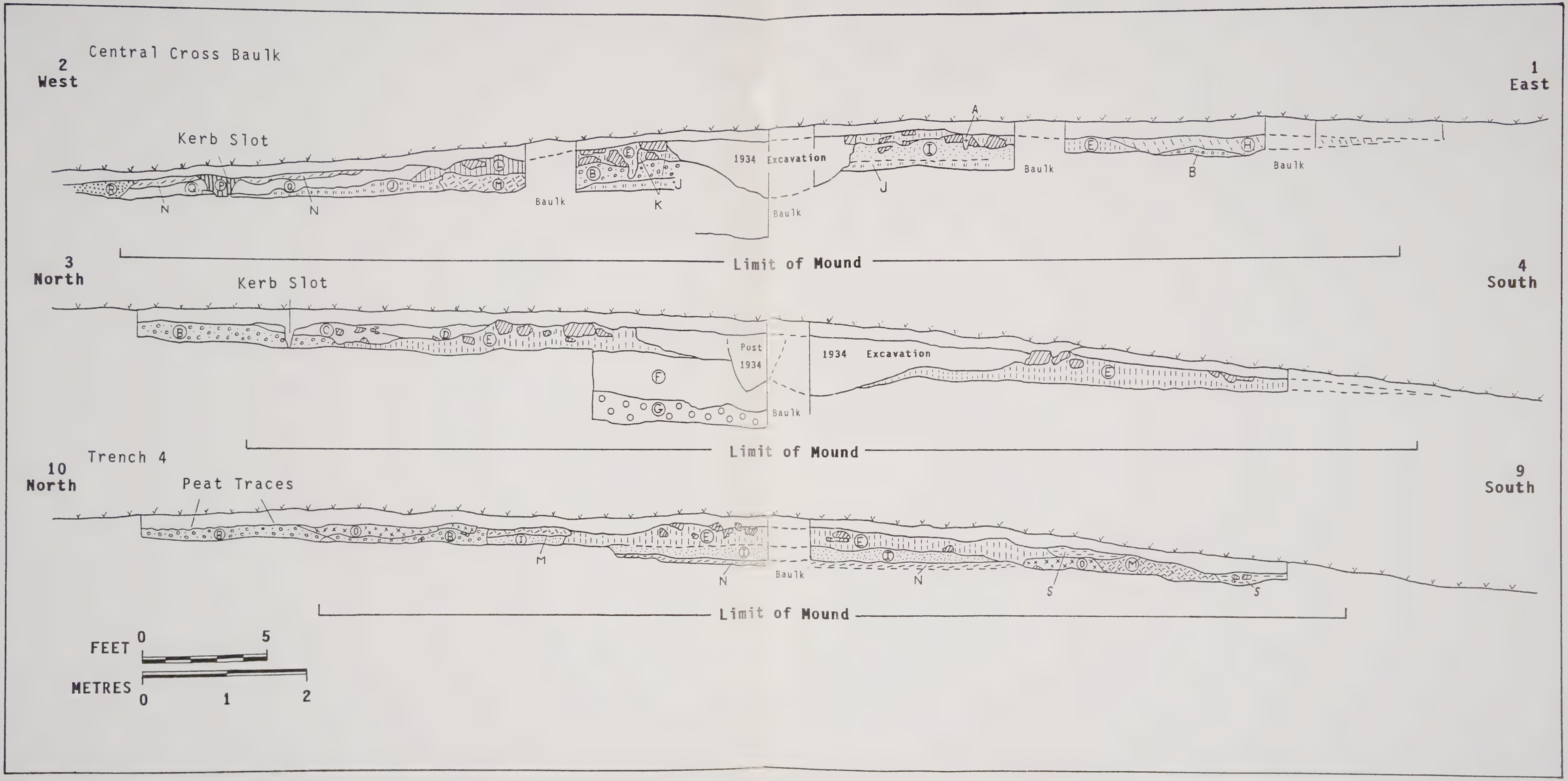
Fig. 27. Seamer Moor Site Plan

SEAMER MOOR BARROW 1

SOIL KEY

A	Light fawn-white silty soil.
B	Subsoil - yellow fawn sandy silt with pebbles and stones.
C	Light brown - fawn soil.
D	Brown-grey soil.
E	Mound body - fine fawn-light yellow sandy silt and stones.
F	Subsoil - yellow-fawn silt, red-brown marl and stone.
G	Brown boulder clay and silt.
H	Dark grey soil.
I	Fawn silt with charcoal flecks.
J	Fawn silt with charcoal flecks and coarse yellow stone.
K	Fawn silt with orange-brown tones.
L	Dull yellow silty soil.
M	Fawn-grey silty soil.
N	Fawn-yellow soil.
O	Grey-fawn sandy soil and flints.
P	Peaty brown soil.
Q	Light brown sandy silt.
R	Black soil.
S	Dark brown-grey soil.

Fig. 28. Seamer Moor Barrow Sections


Central Cross Baulk
2
West
1
East
Kerb Slot
R
Q
P
Q
N
N
J
L
M
Baulk
B
E
K
J
1934 Excavation
Baulk
A
I
J
Baulk
E
H
B
Baulk
Limit of Mound
3
North
4
South
Kerb Slot
B
C
D
E
Post 1934
1934 Excavation
F
G
Baulk
E
Limit of Mound
Trench 4
10
North
9
South
Peat Traces
B
O
B
I
M
D
E
I
N
Baulk
E
I
N
O
M
S
S
Limit of Mound
FEET
0
5
METRES
0
1
2

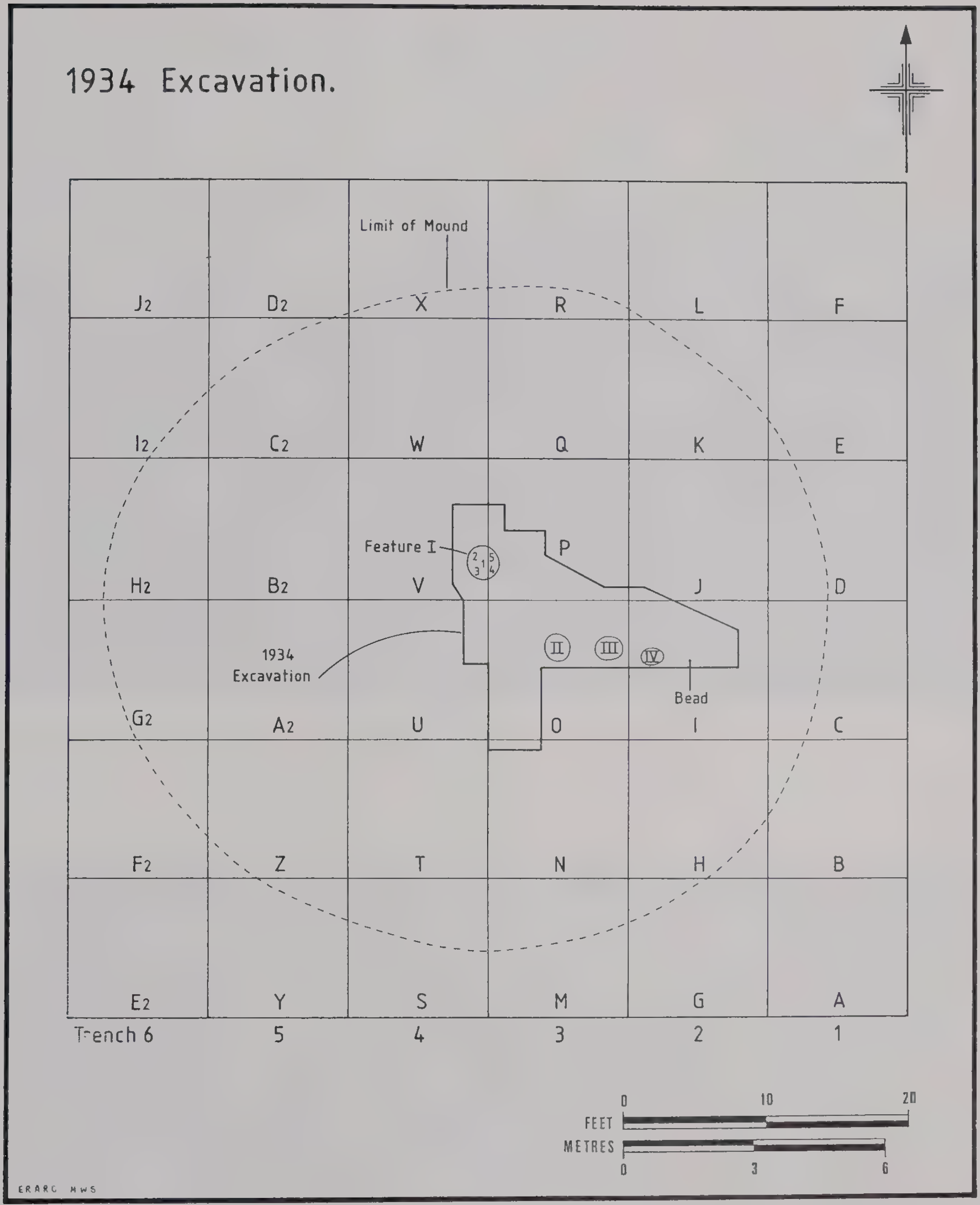


Fig. 29. Seamer Moor 1934 excavations

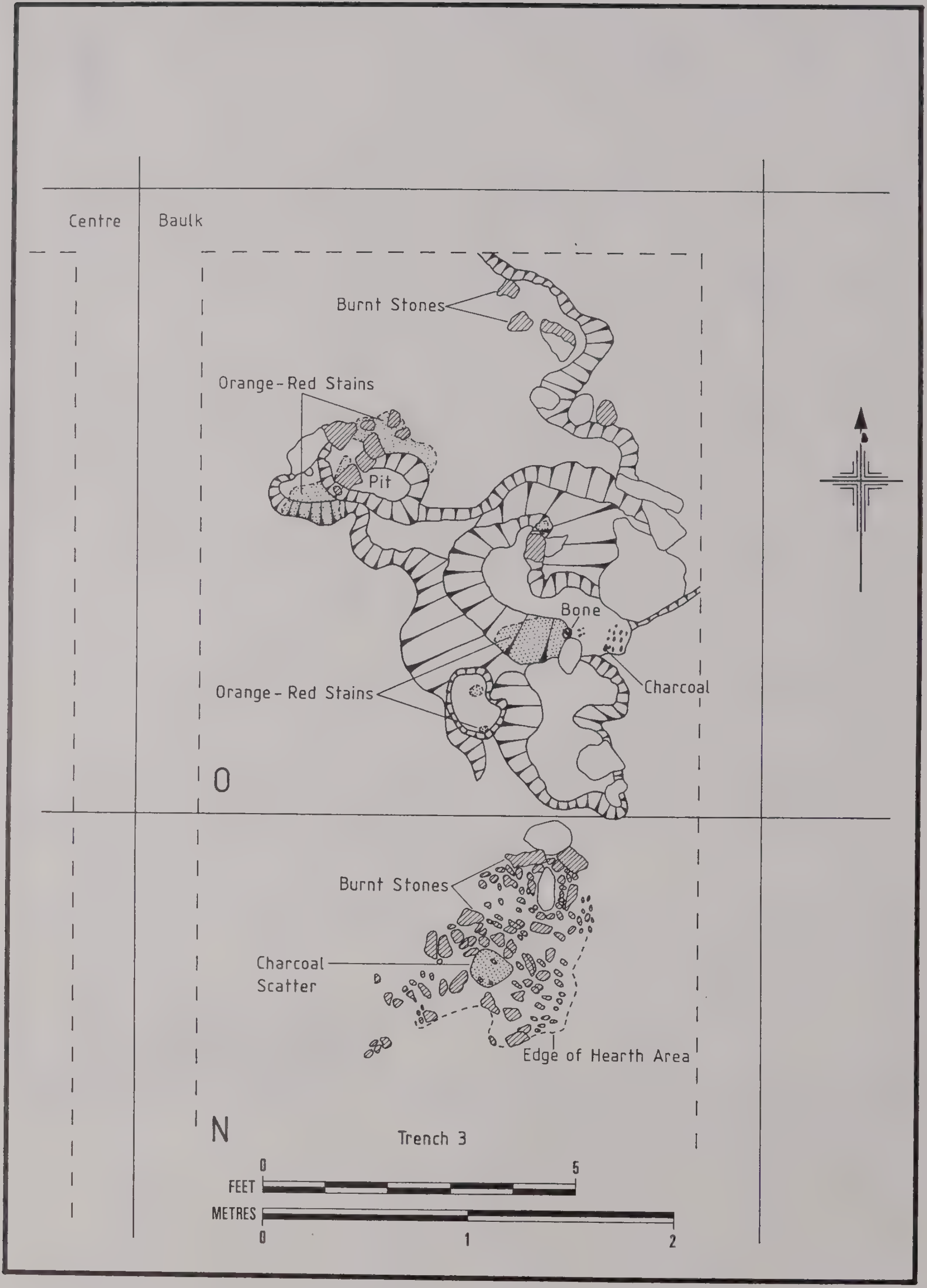


Fig. 30. Seamer Moor Cremation pit and hearth

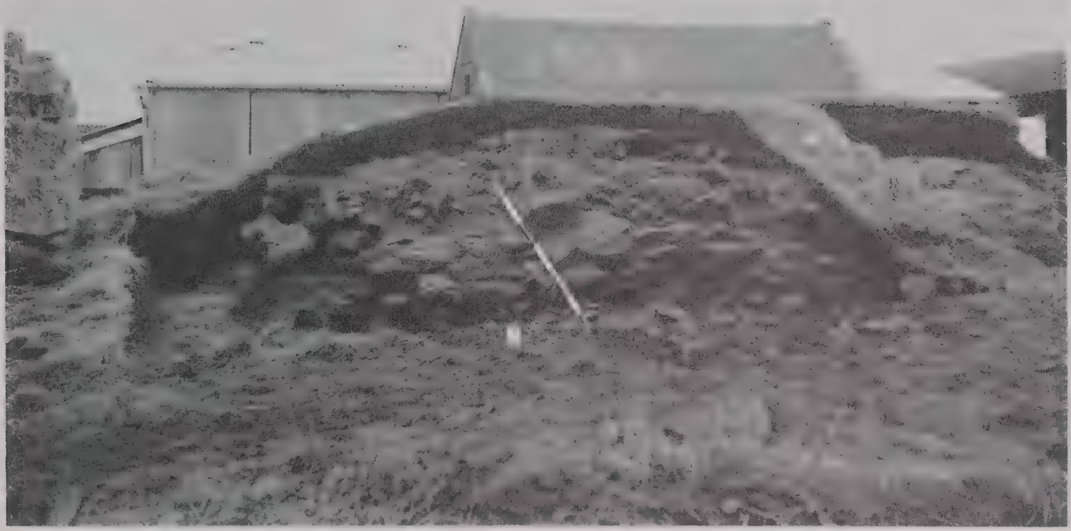


Plate 1. Gnipe Howe, view of round barrow

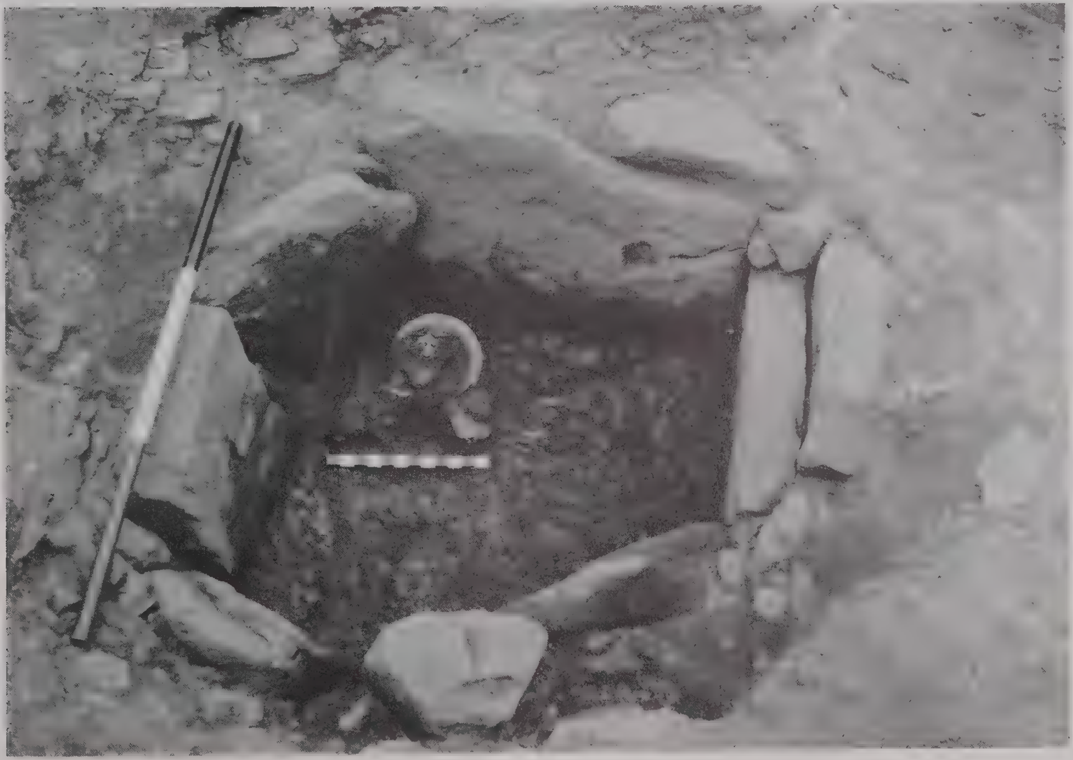


Plate 2. Gnipe Howe. Cist with Food Vessel during excavation

Plate 3. Hutton Buscel 1. View of round barrow

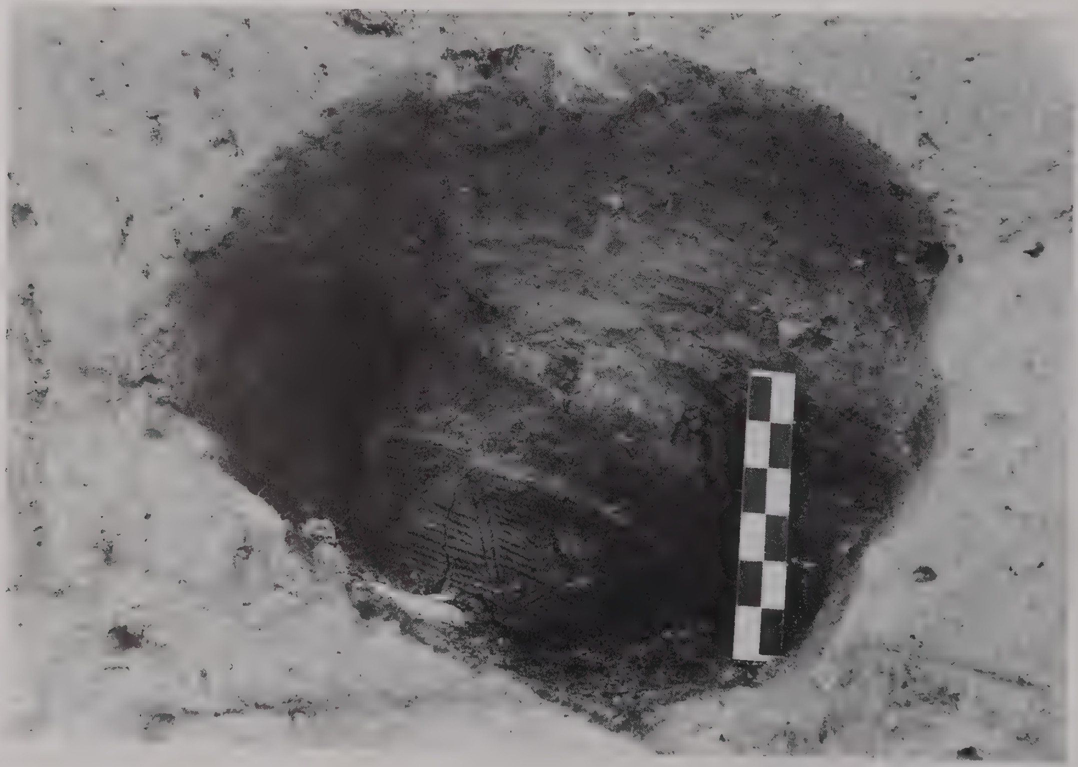


Plate 4. Hutton Buscel 1. Pits 3 with collared urn during excavation

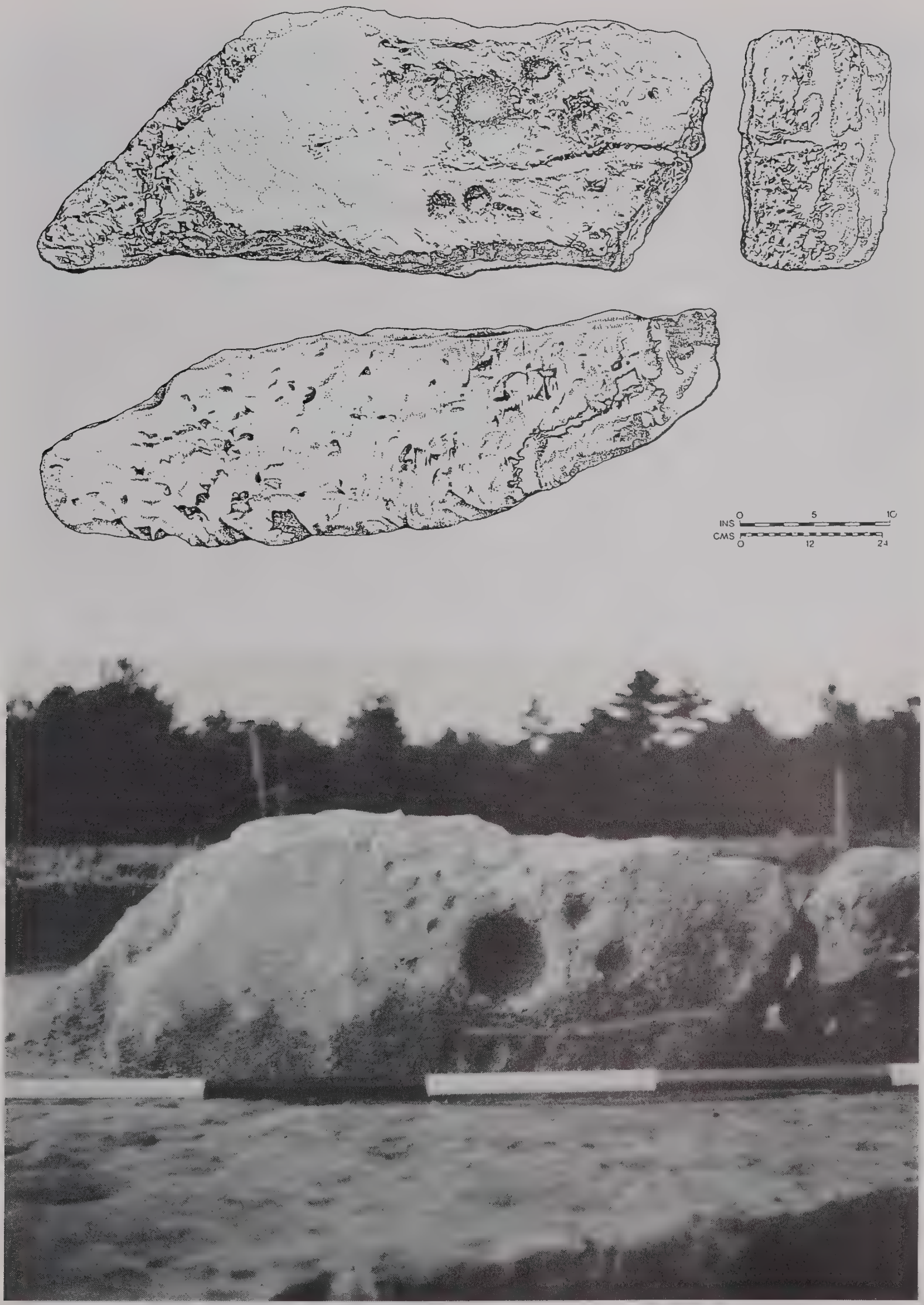


Plate 5. Hutton Buscel 2. Cup marked kerb stone, Area N.

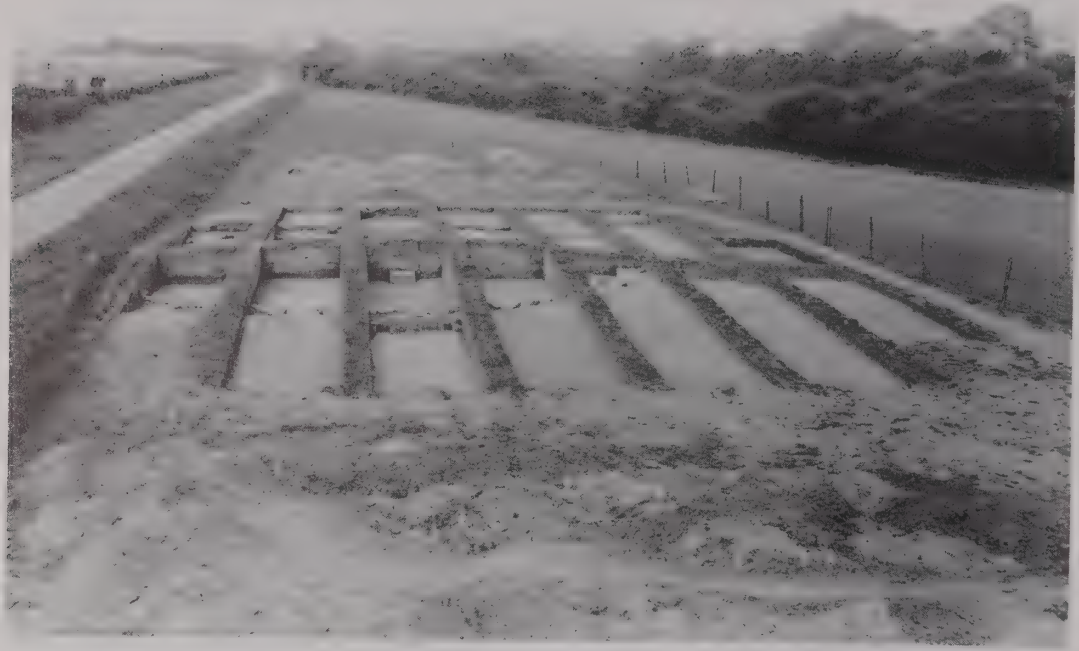


Plate 6. Sawdon Moor 1. Barrow under excavation. View from North-west

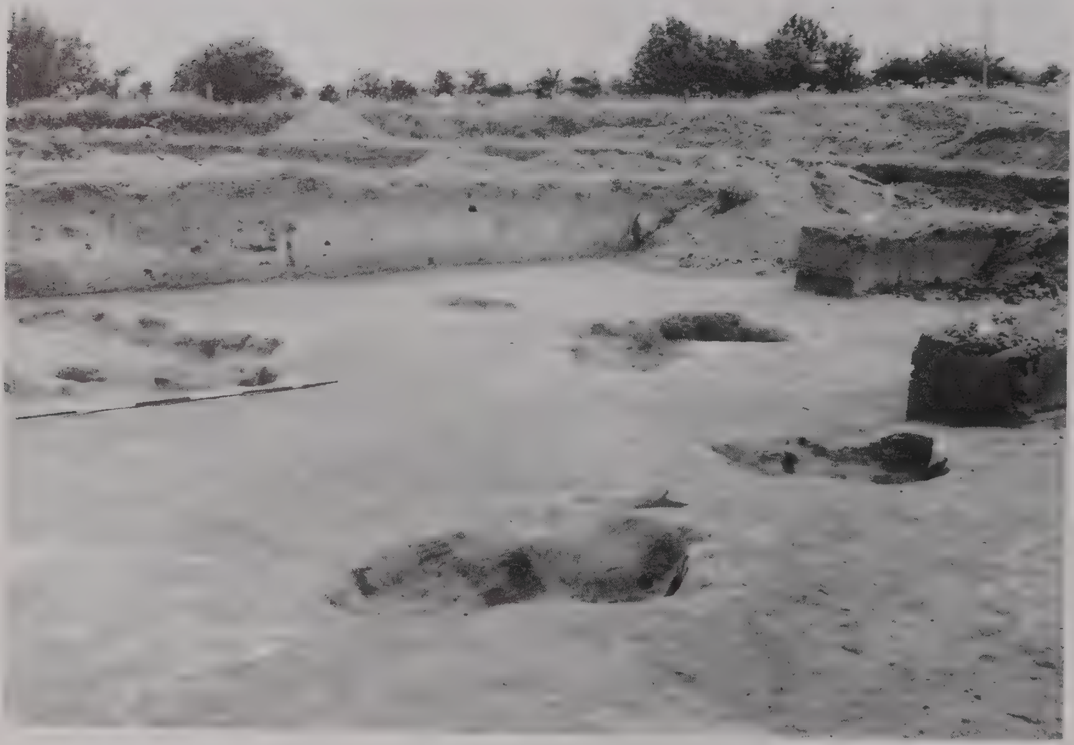


Plate 7. Sawdon Moor 1. Neolithic pits. From right to left Pits 5, 1, and 2, 12 and 13, 8 and 3, 4 and 6.

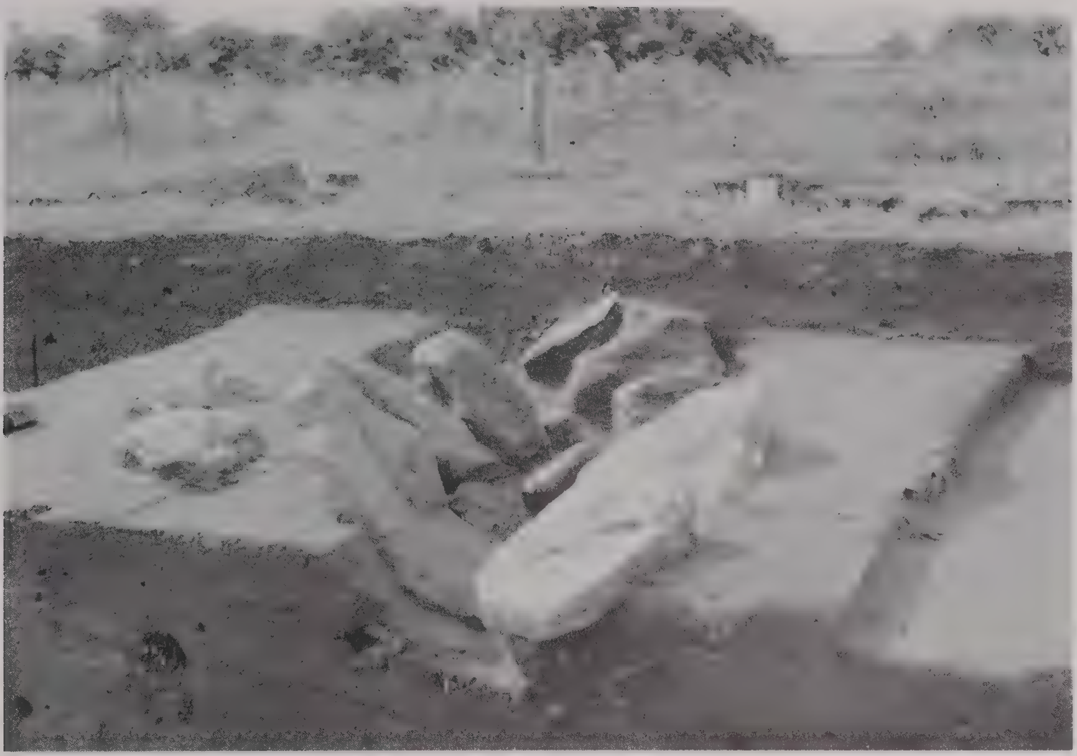


Plate 8. Sawdon Moor 2. Cist grave, view looking south

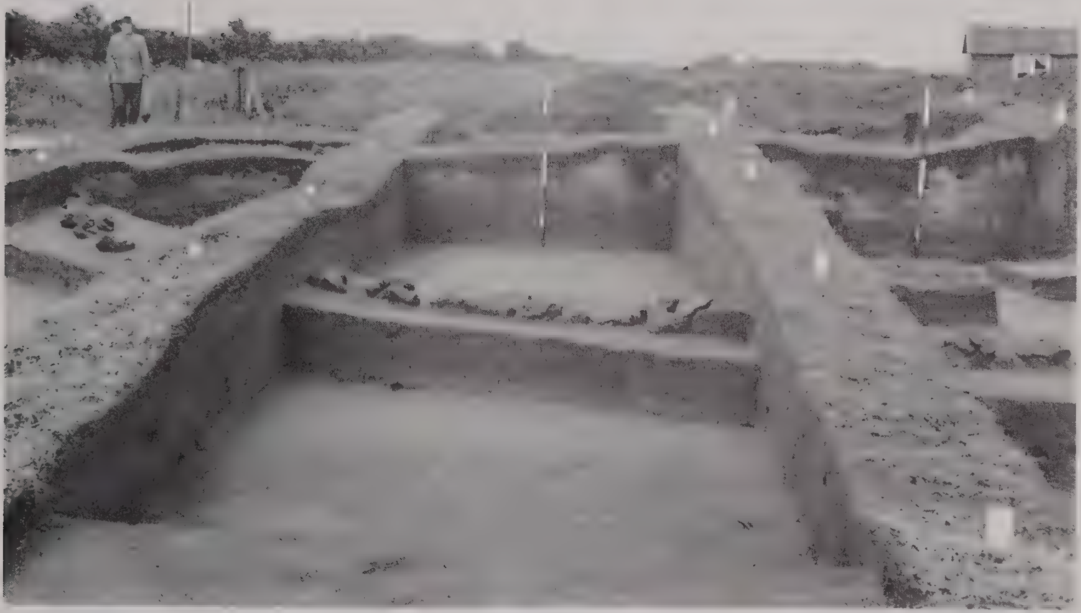


Plate 9. Sawdon Moor 2. Kerb, view looking North-west

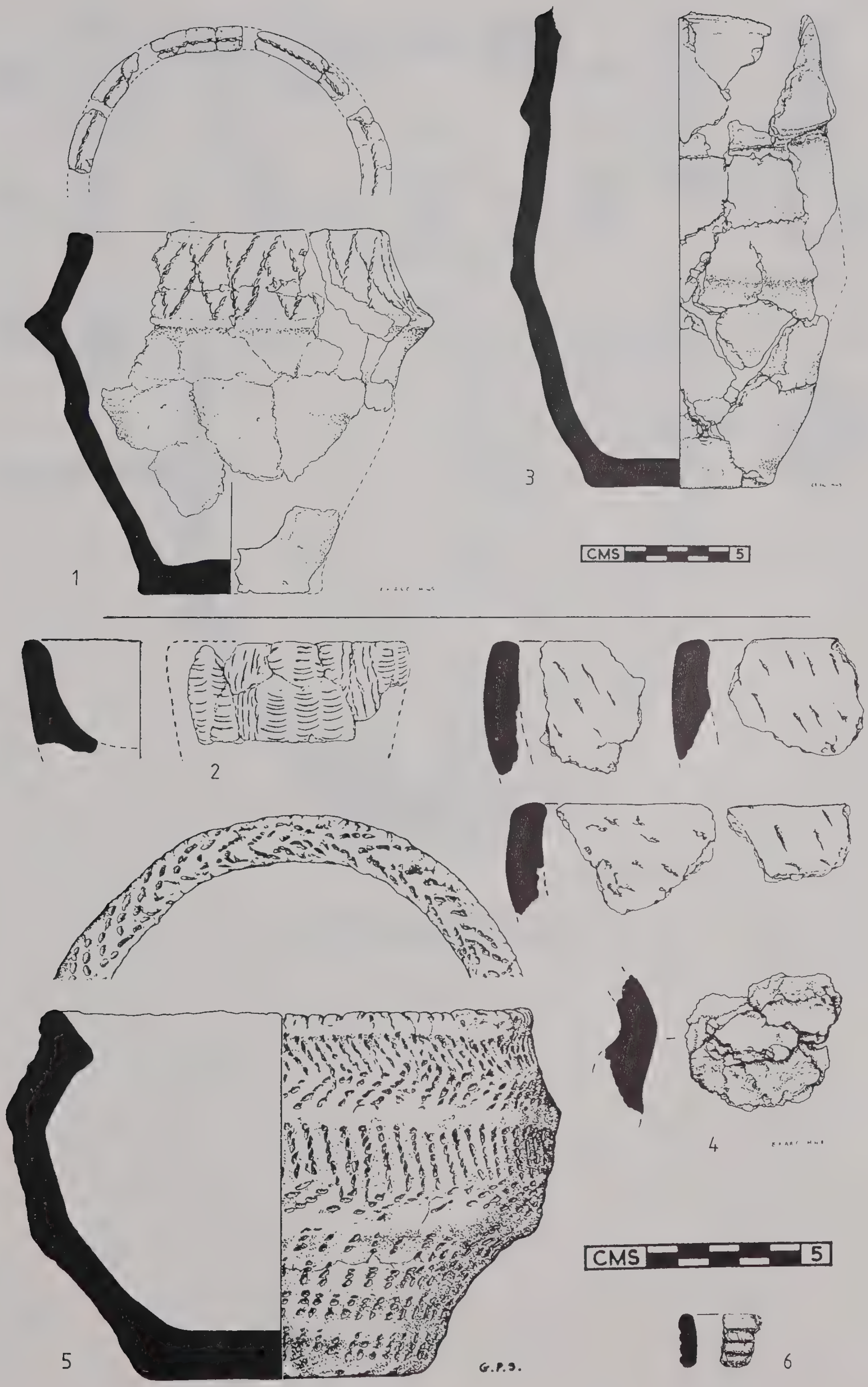


Fig. 31. Gnipe Howe Pottery

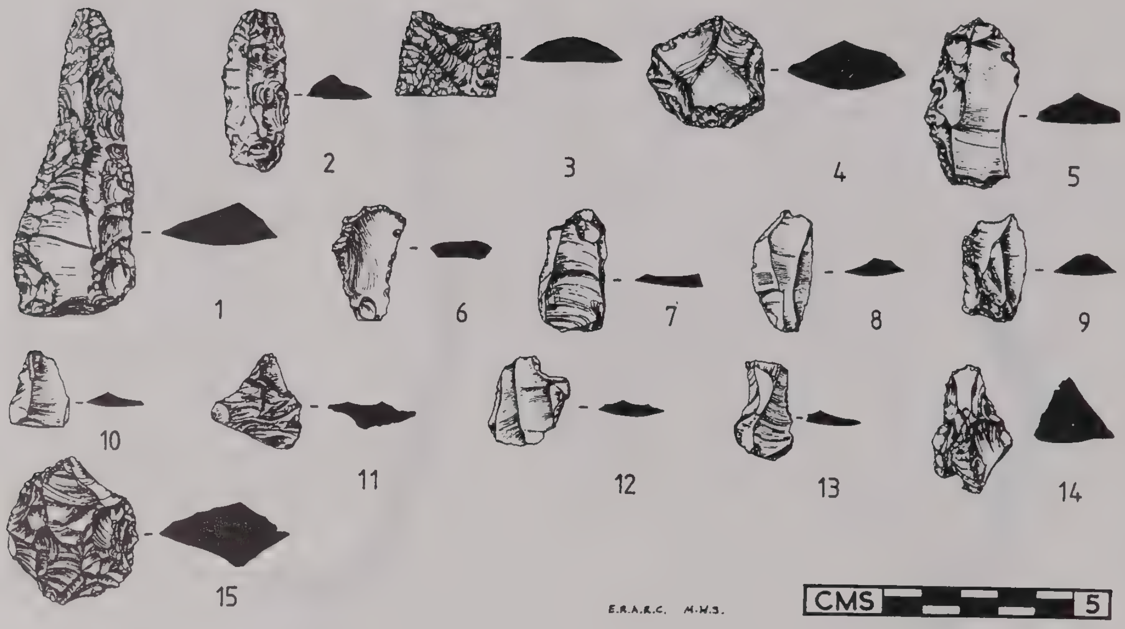


Fig. 32. Gnipe Howe Flint

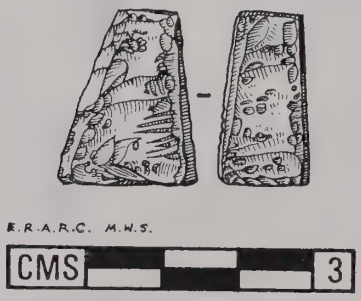


Fig. 33. Gnipe Howe Jet

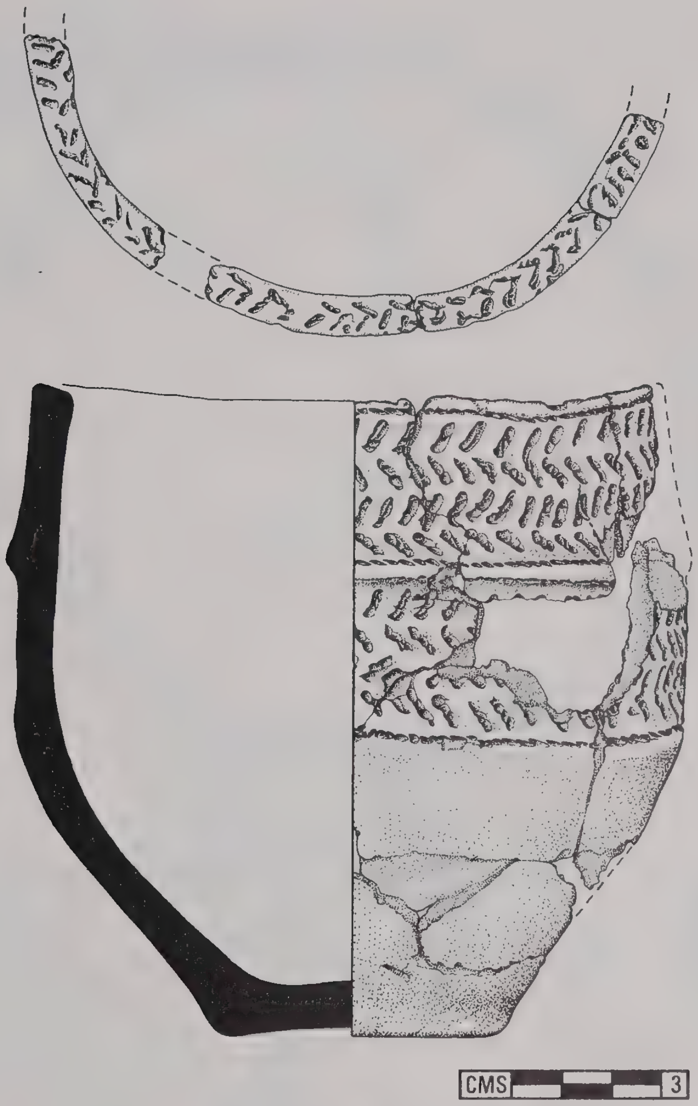


Fig. 34. Hutton Buscel 1 - Collared Urn 1

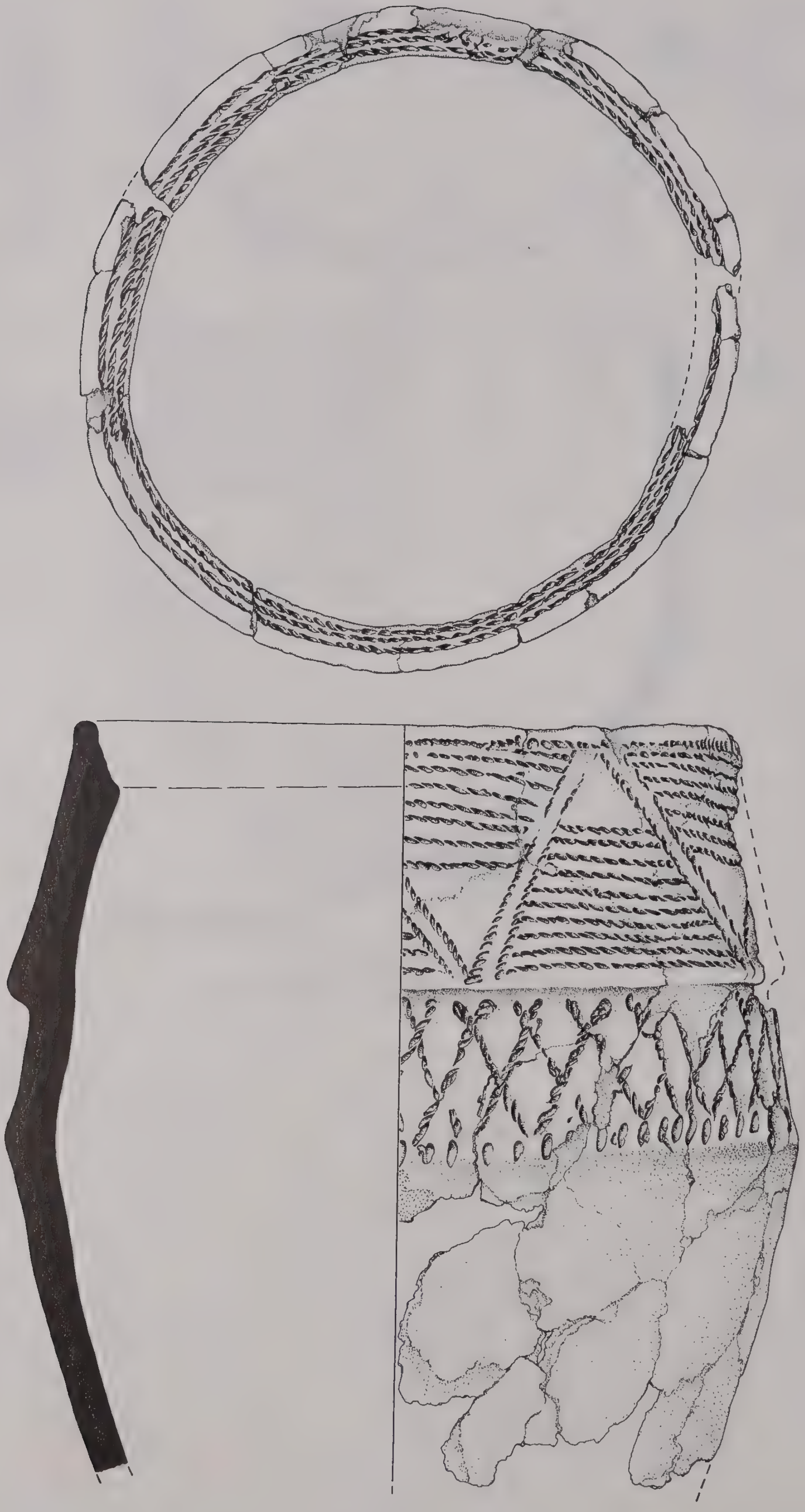


Fig. 35. Hutton Buscel 1 - Collared Urn 2

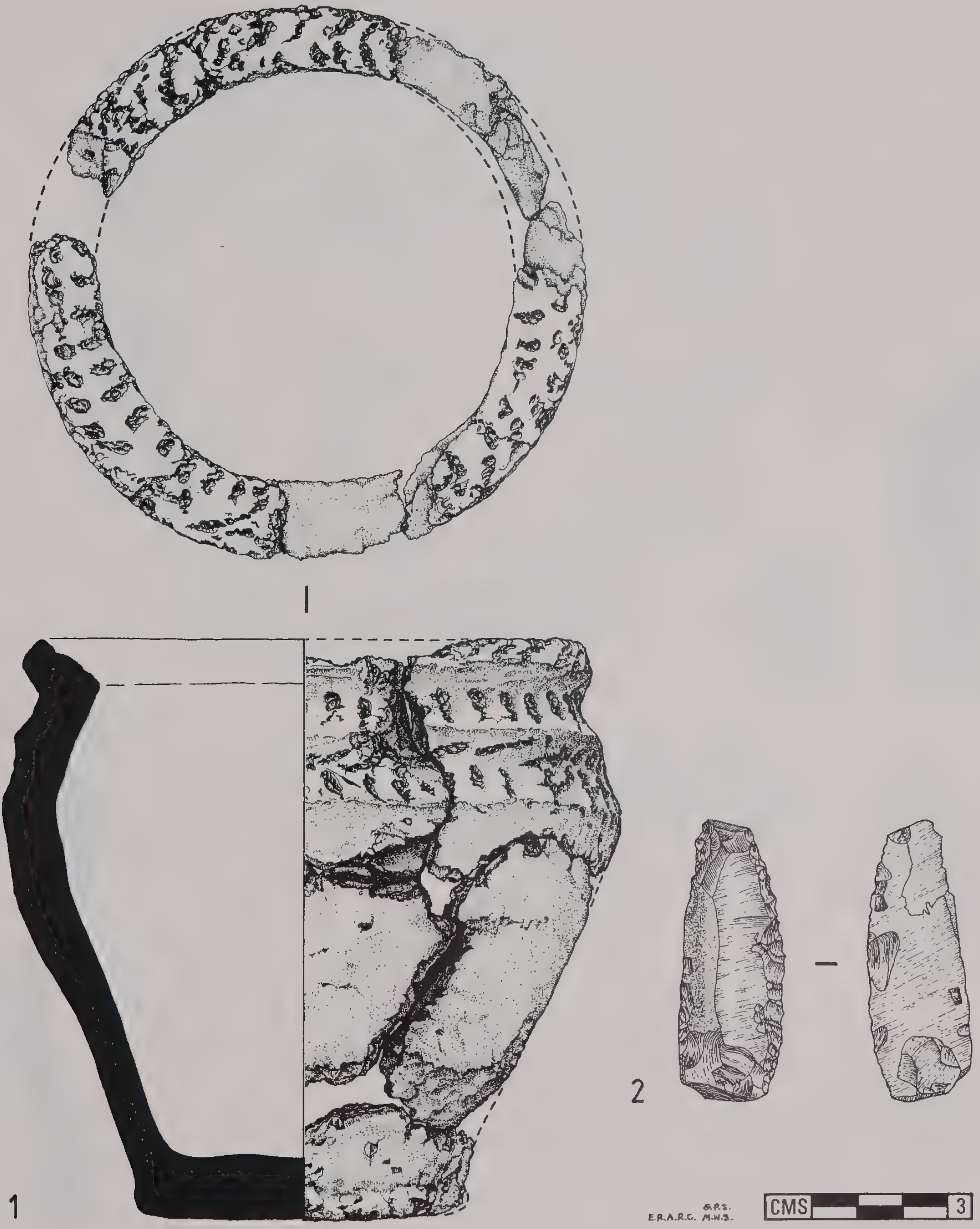


Fig. 36. Hutton Buscel 2 - Food Vessel and associated flints from the pre-barrow land surface

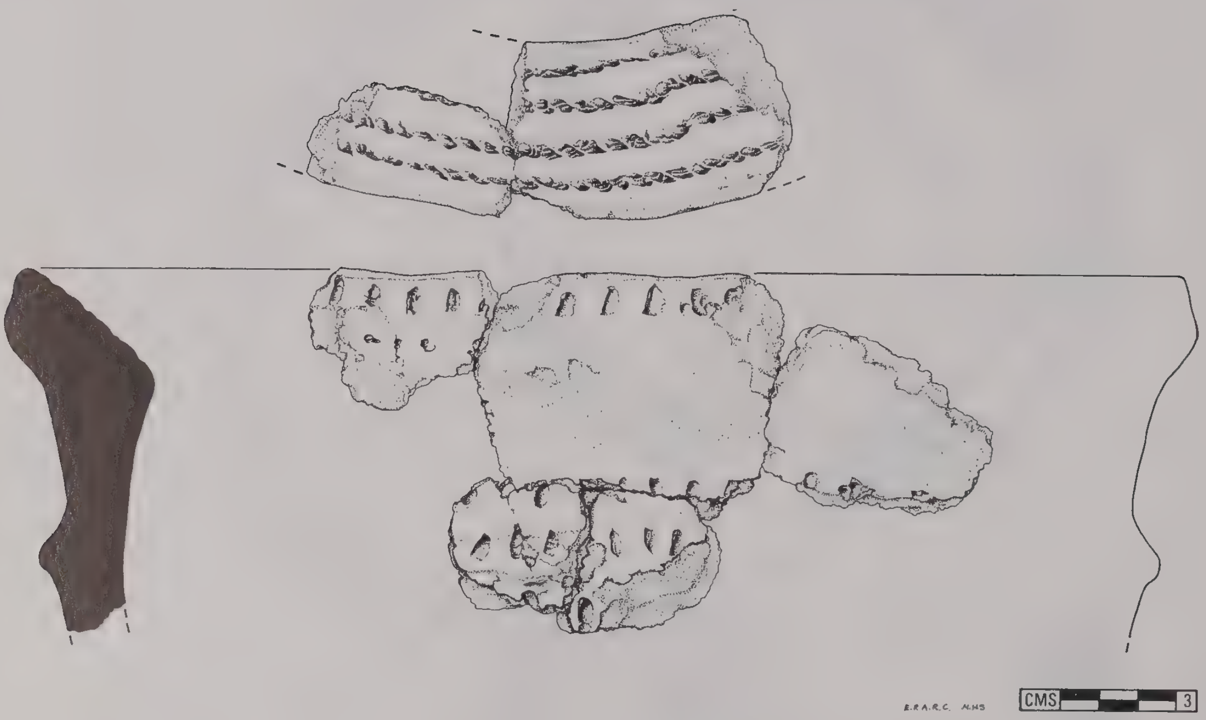


Fig. 37. Hutton Buscel 2 - Food Vessel Urn from outer Mound

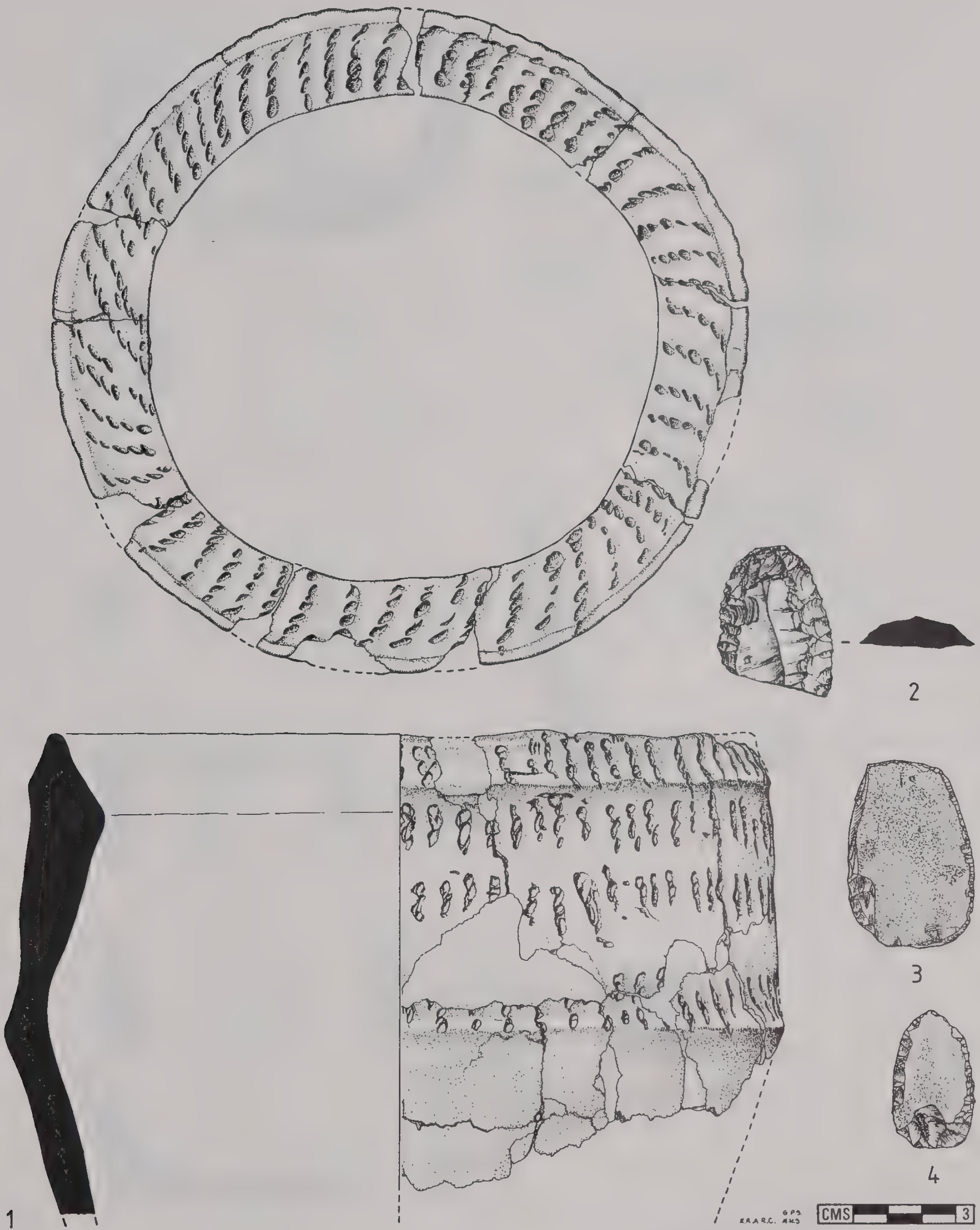


Fig. 38. Hutton Buscel 2 - Enlarged Food Vessel Urn and associated flints from the outer mound

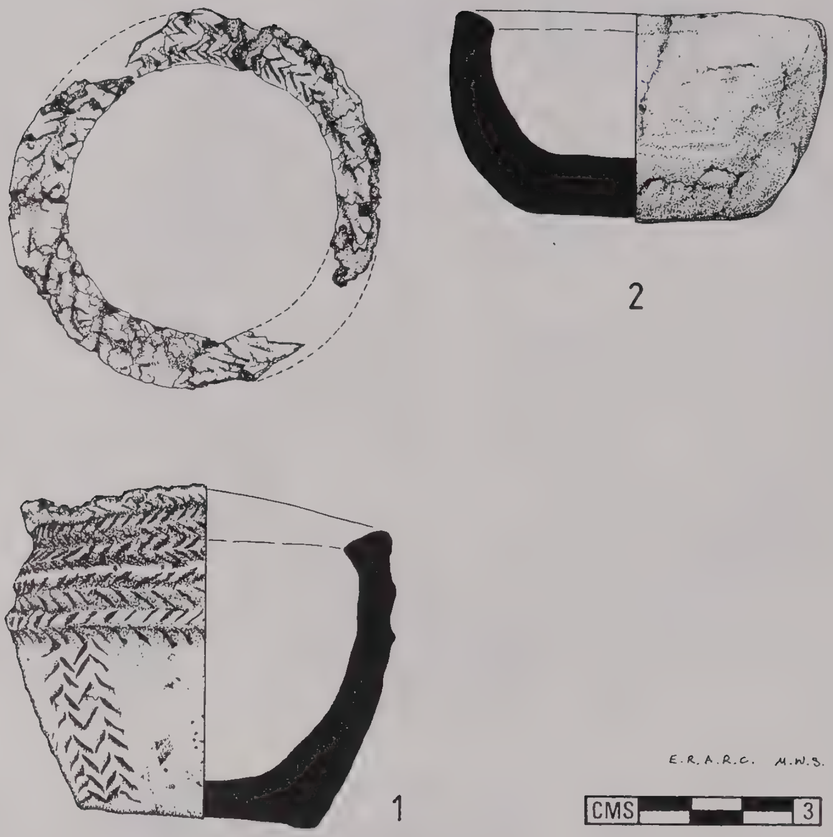


Fig. 39. Hutton Buscel 2 - Miniature Food Vessel and Accessory Cup from the pre-barrow land surface

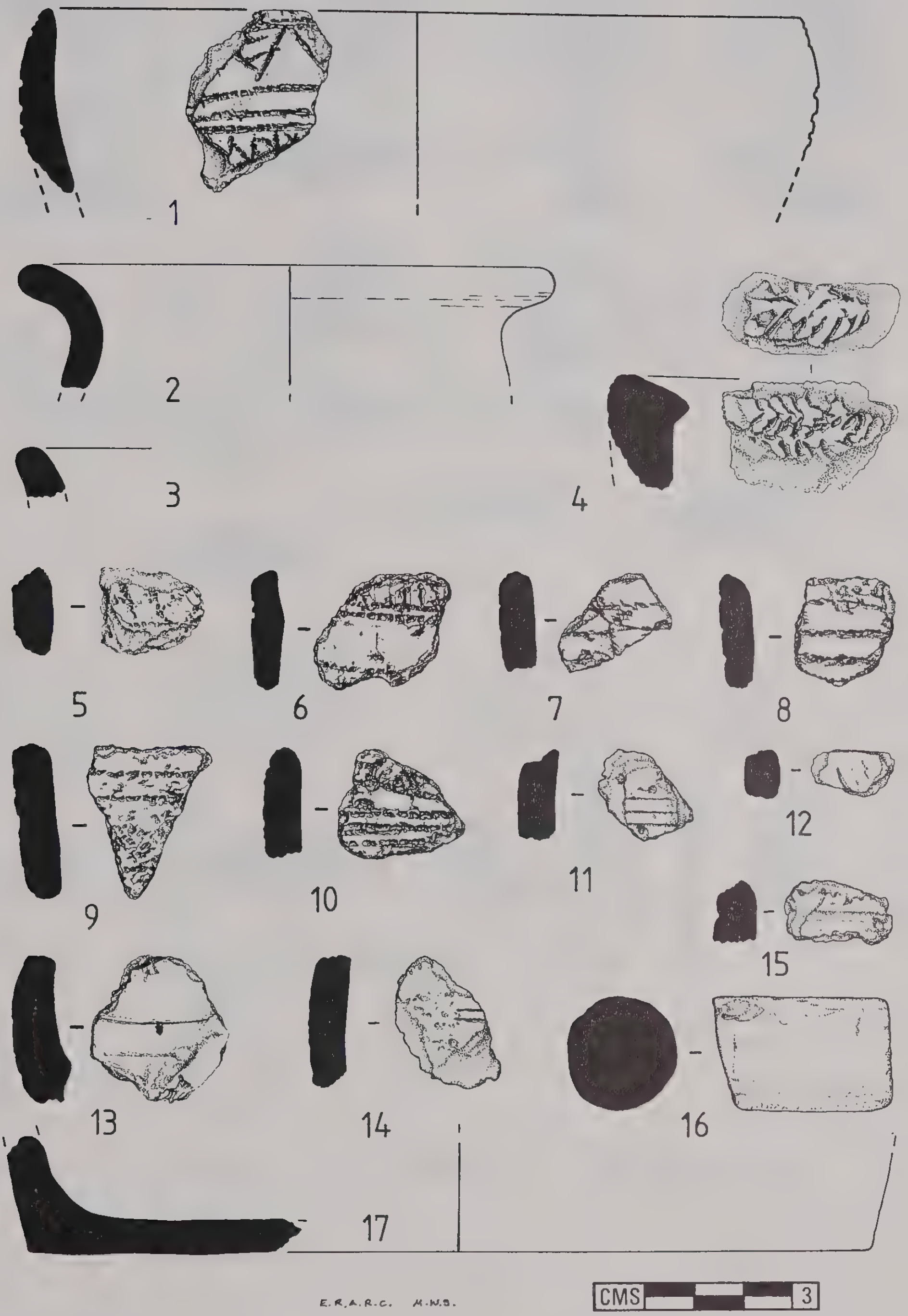


Fig. 40. Hutton Buscel 2 - Pottery, scattered finds

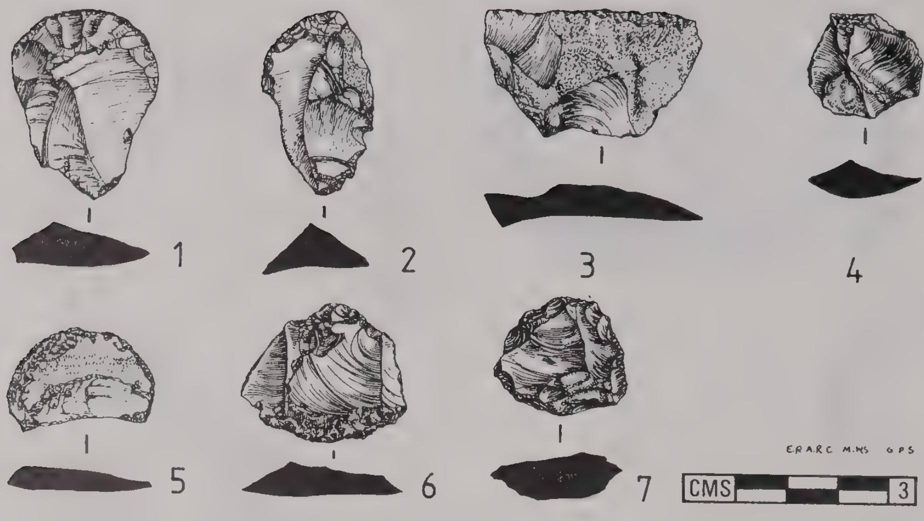


Fig. 41. Hutton Buscel 2 - Flint deposit in grave

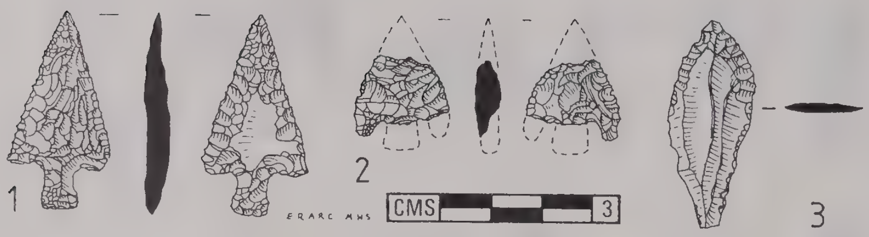


Fig. 42. Hutton Buscel 2 - Flint arrowheads

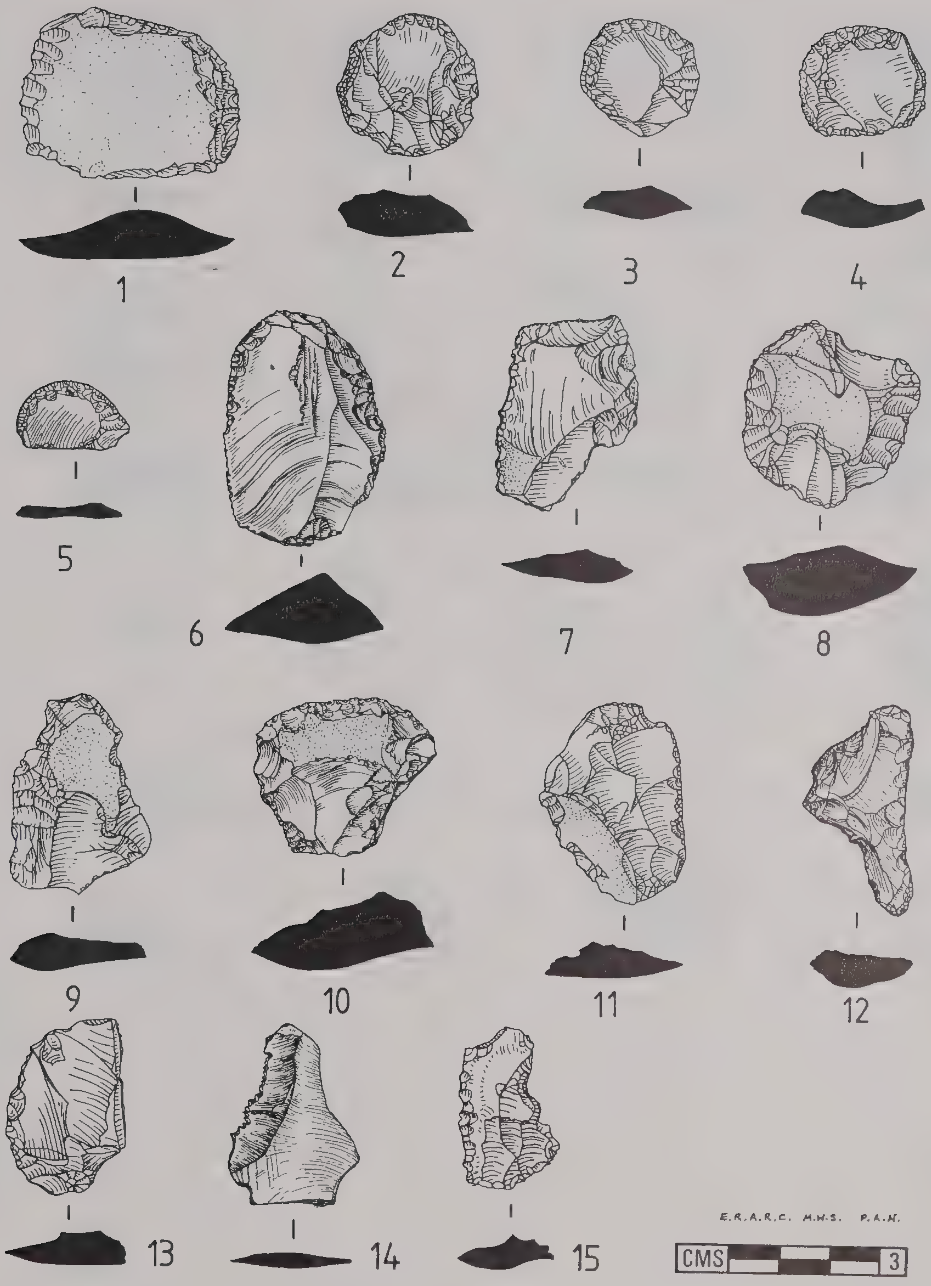


Fig. 43. Hutton Buscel 2 - Flint scrapers

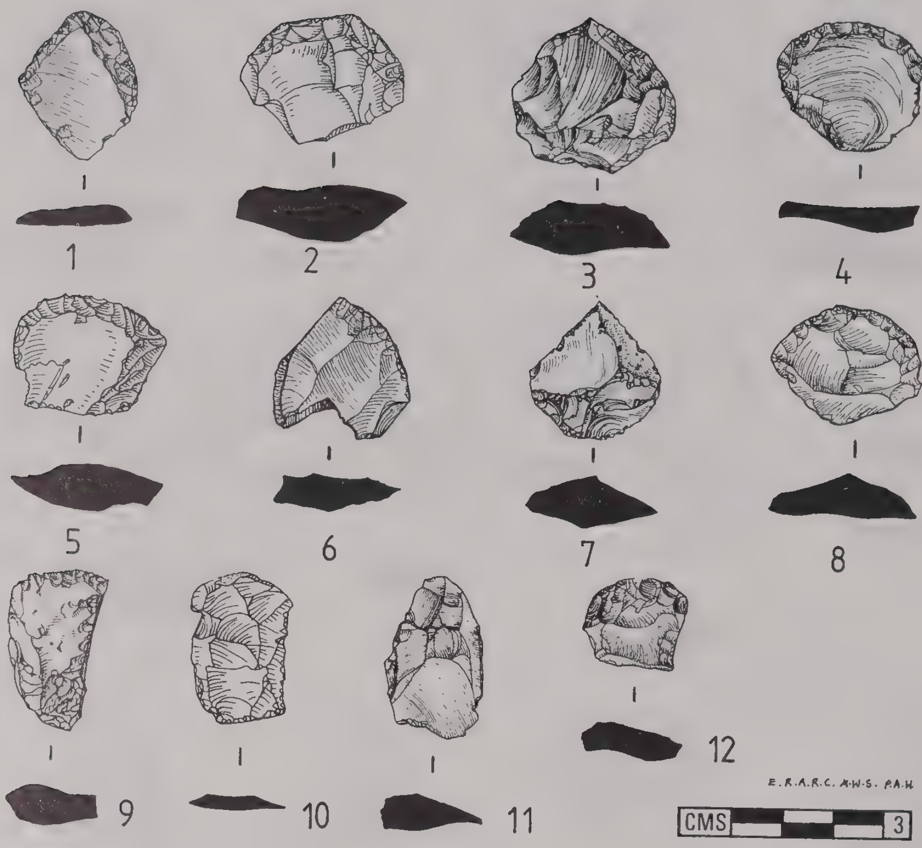


Fig. 44. Hutton Buscel 2 - Flint scrapers

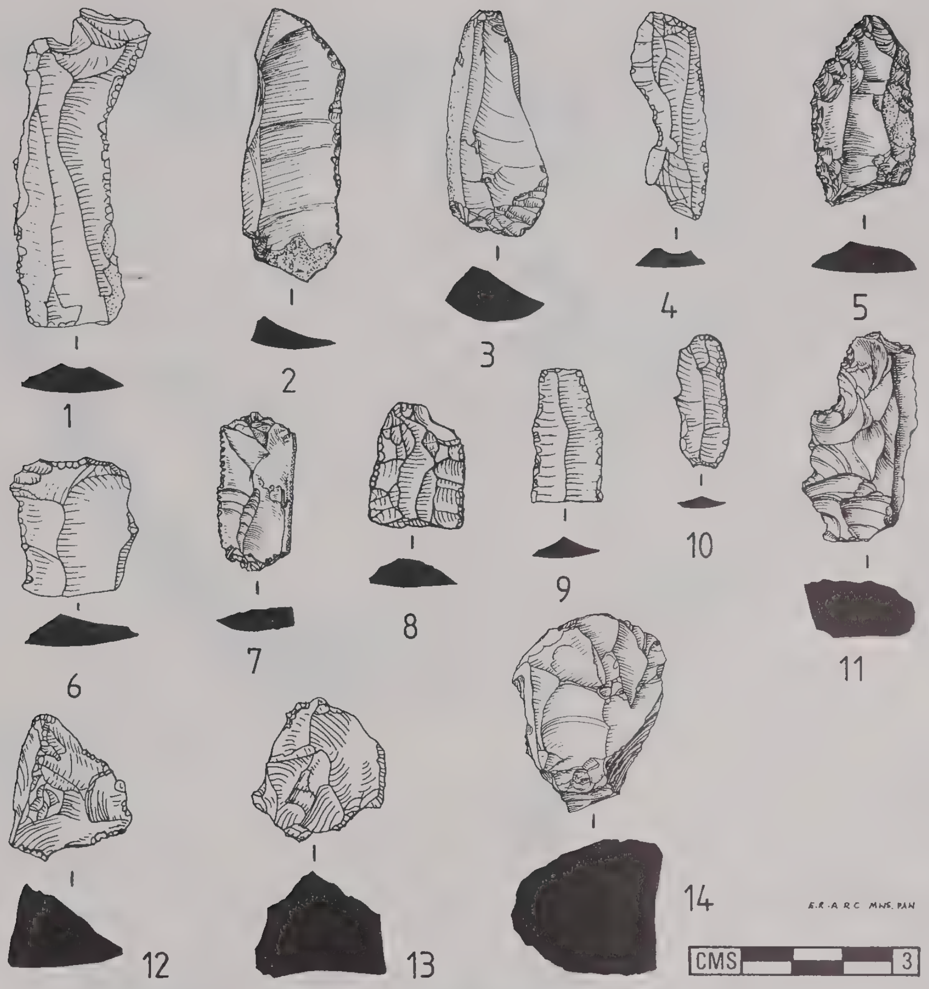


Fig. 45. Hutton Buscel 2 - Flint blades and scrapers

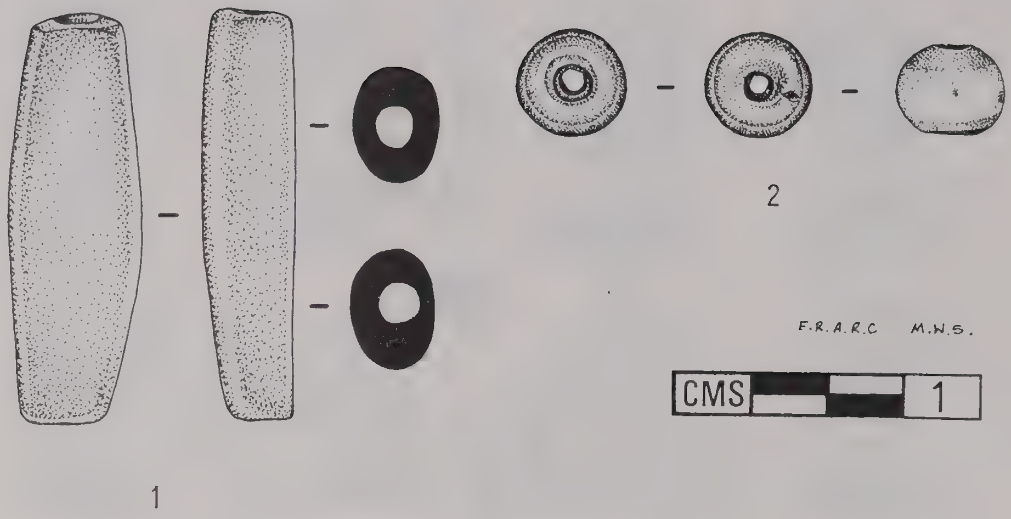


Fig. 46. Hutton Buscel 2 - Worked jet beads

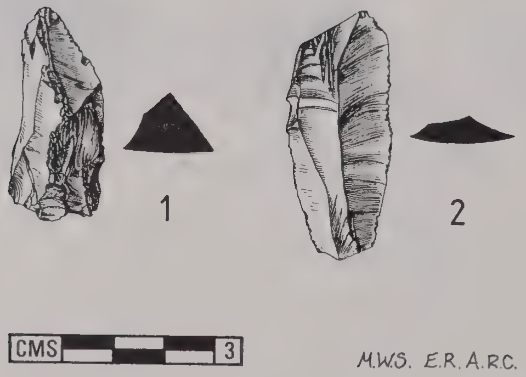


Fig. 47. Irton Moor 2 - Flints from the mound

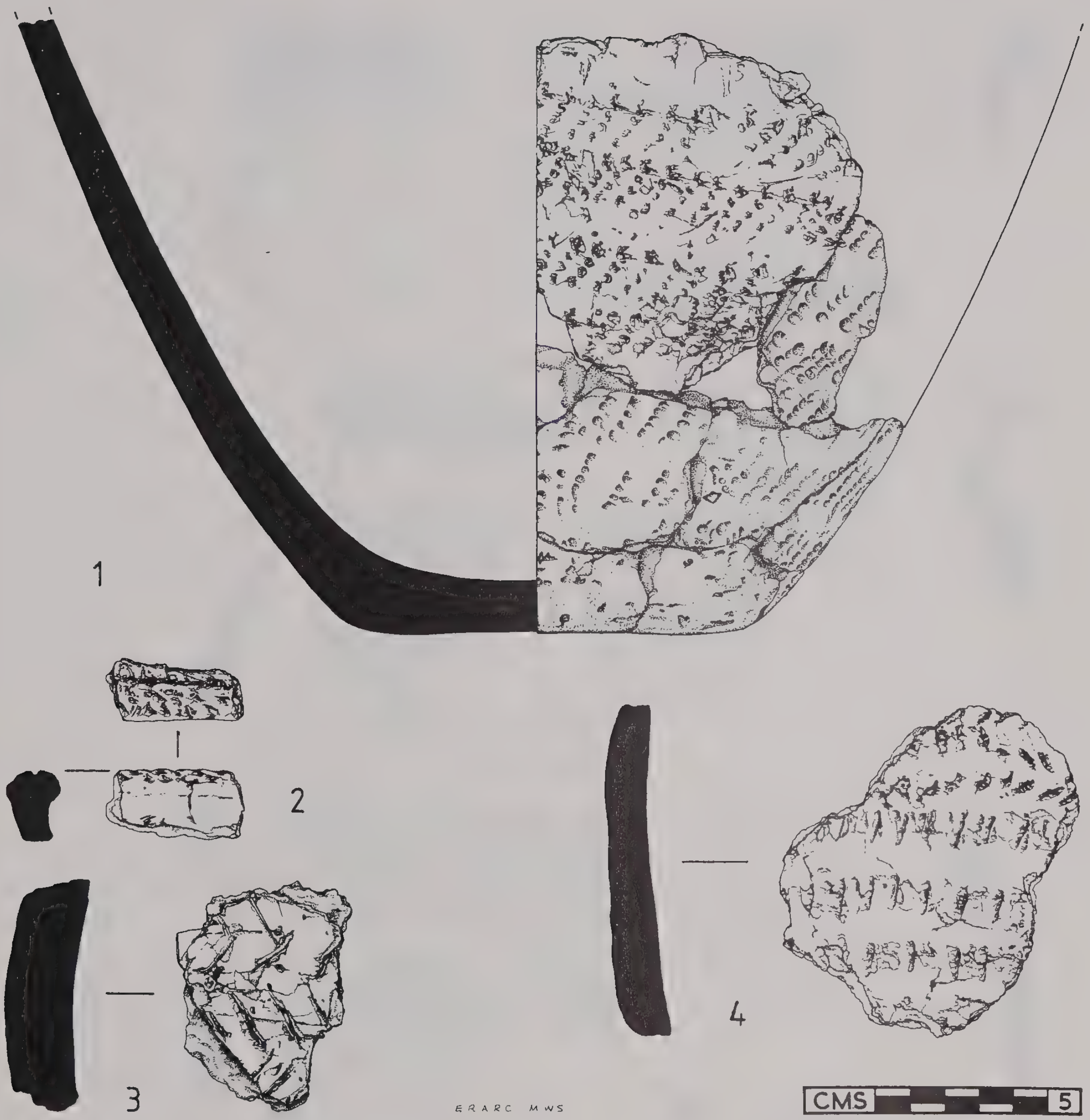


Fig. 48. Sawdon Moor 1 - Mortlake style pottery Pit 1

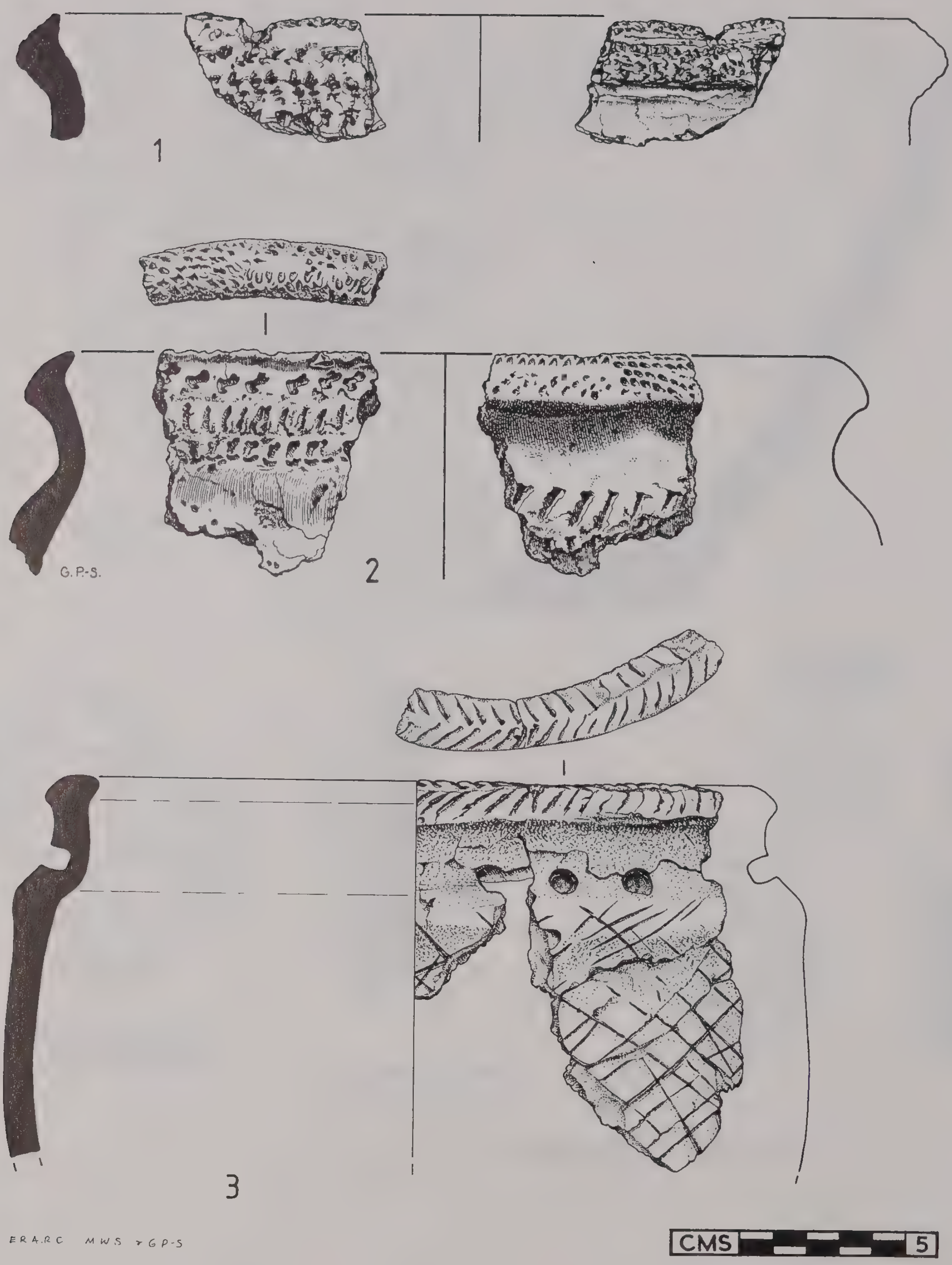


Fig. 49. Sawdon Moor 2 - Mortlake style pottery Pit 2

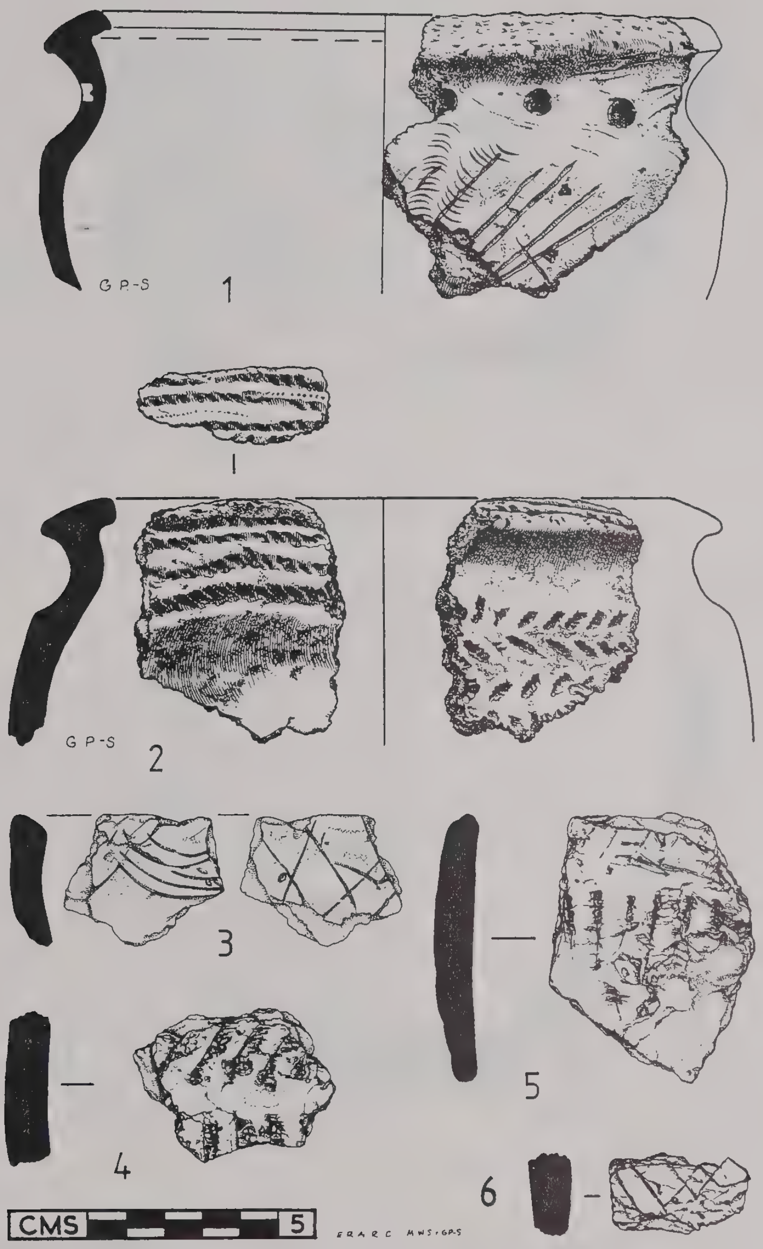


Fig. 50. Sawdon Moor 1 - Mortlake style pottery Pit 2

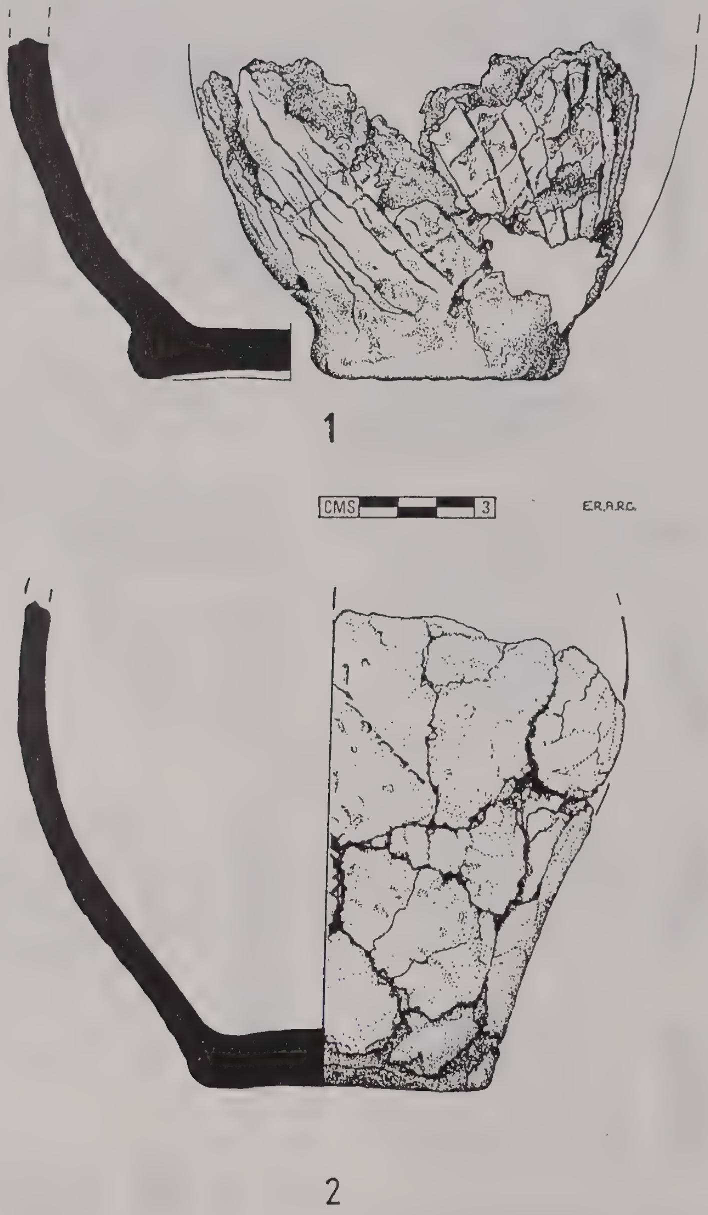


Fig. 51. Sawdon Moor 1 - 1. Base, Pit 3; 2. Collared Urn, Pit 7

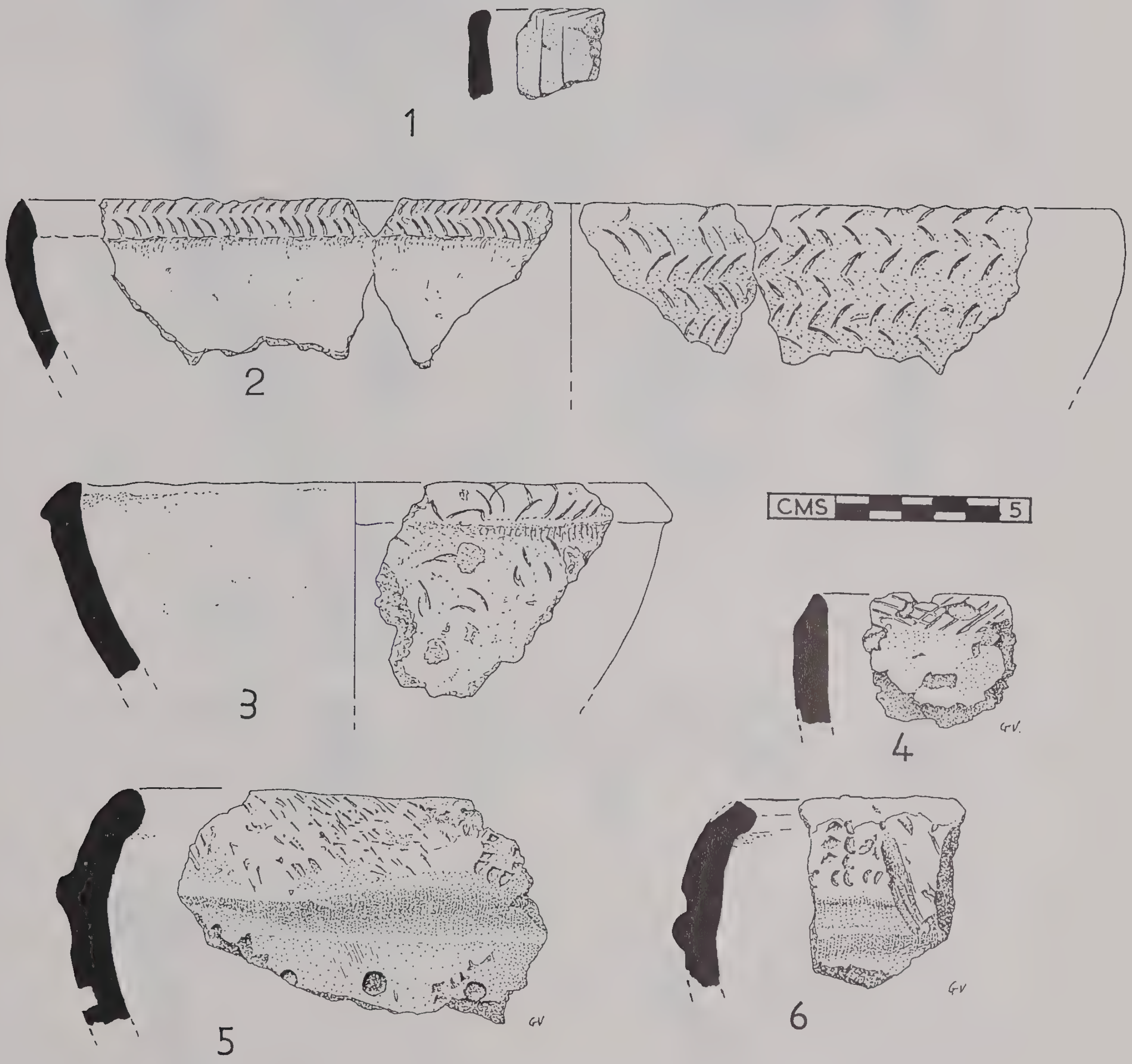


Fig. 52. Sawdon Moor 1 - 1. Beaker sherd Pit 4; 2-6. Fengate style Pit 5

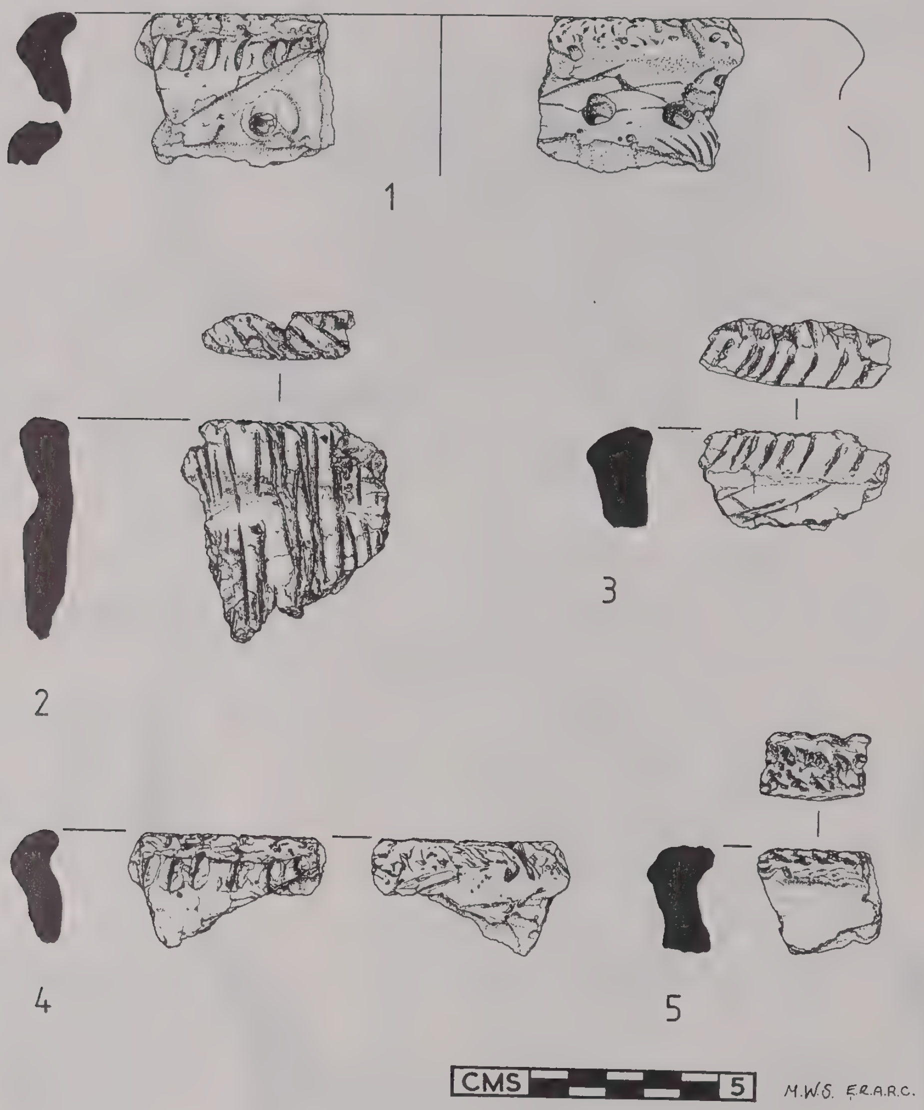


Fig. 53. Sawdon Moor 1 - Mortlake style pottery Pit 5

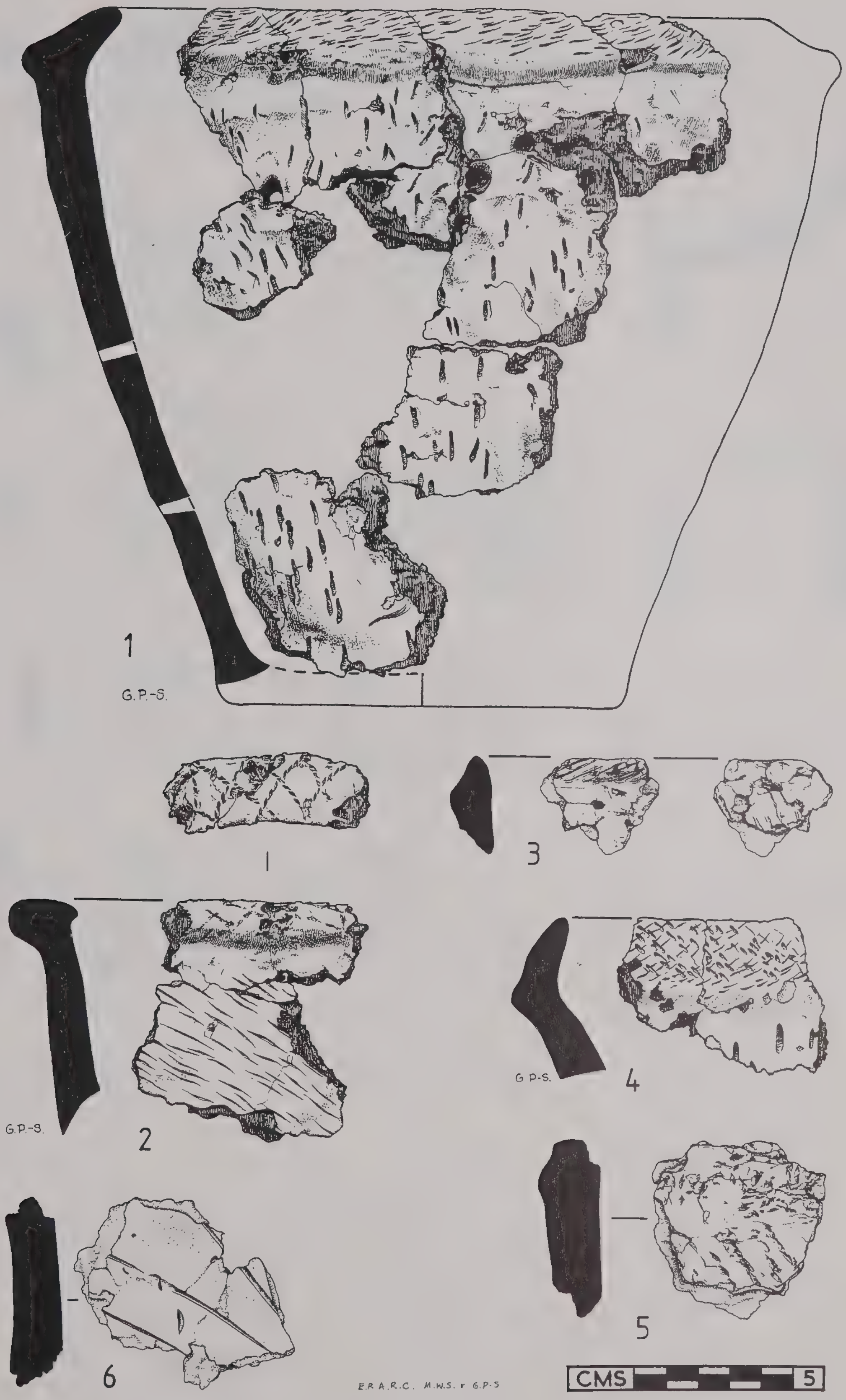


Fig. 54. Sawdon Moor 1 - Late Neolithic sherds from Pit 8

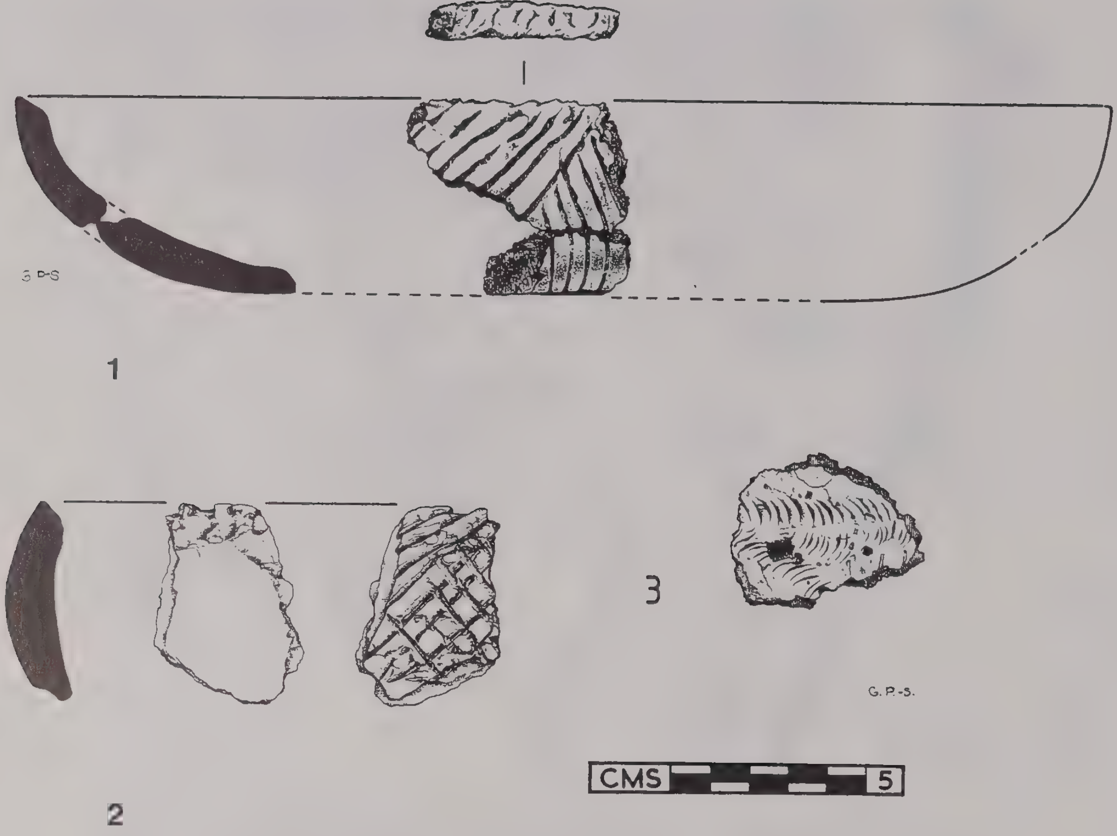


Fig. 55. Sawdon Moor 1 - Fengate style sherds Pit 12 outside the mound

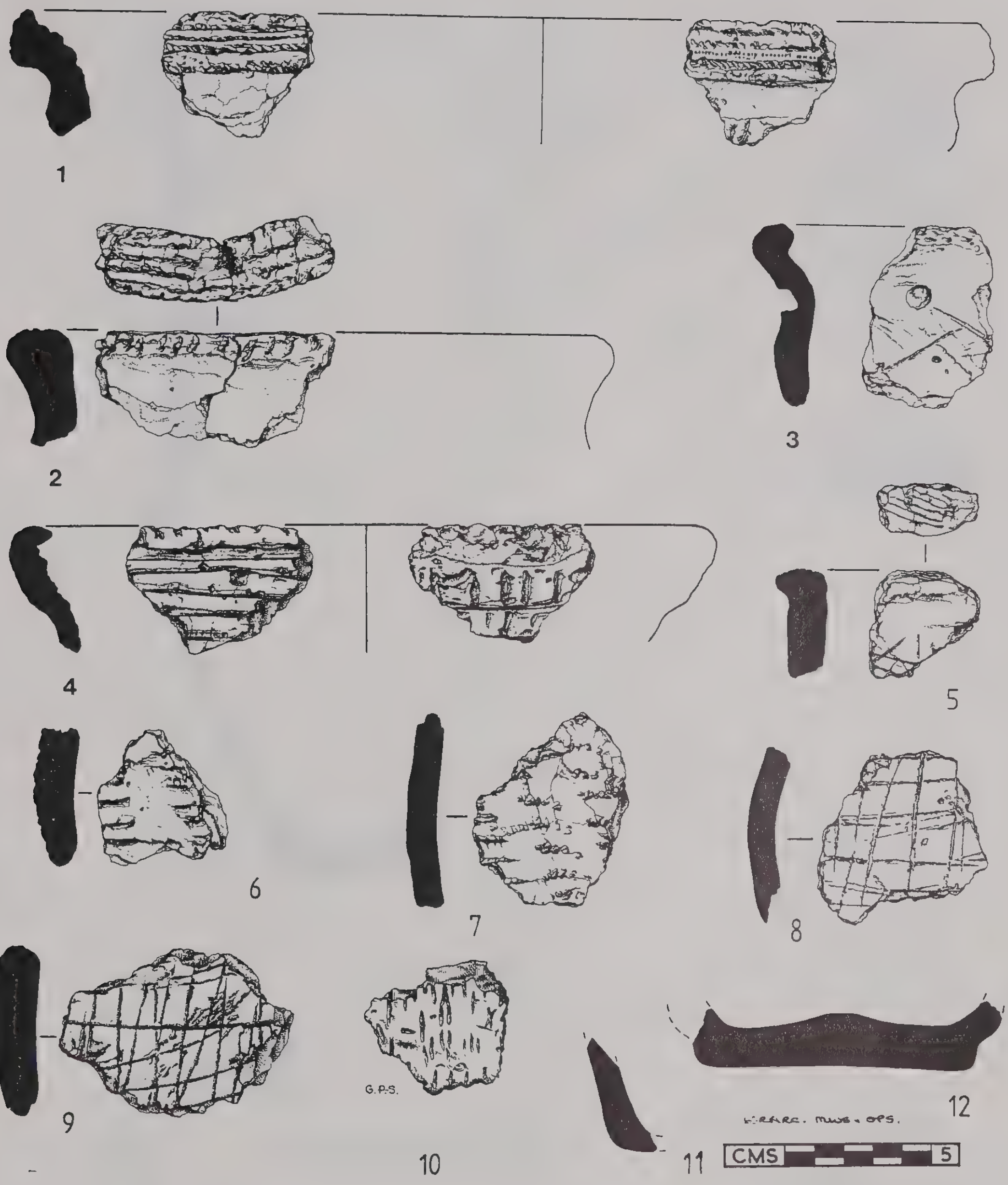


Fig. 56. Sawdon Moor 1 - Sherds from various locations

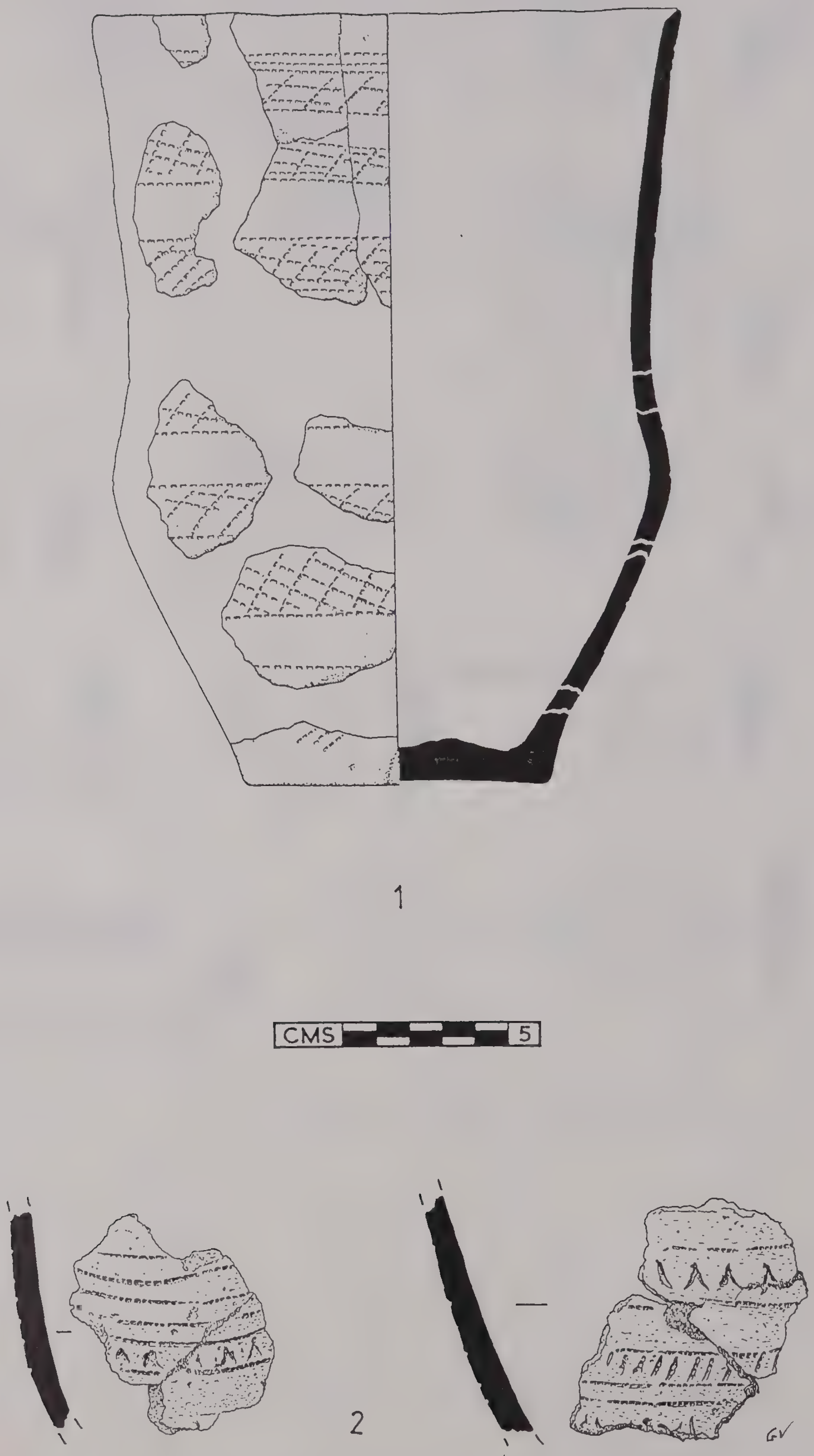


Fig. 57. Sawdon Moor 1 - Beaker sherds from Pit 10

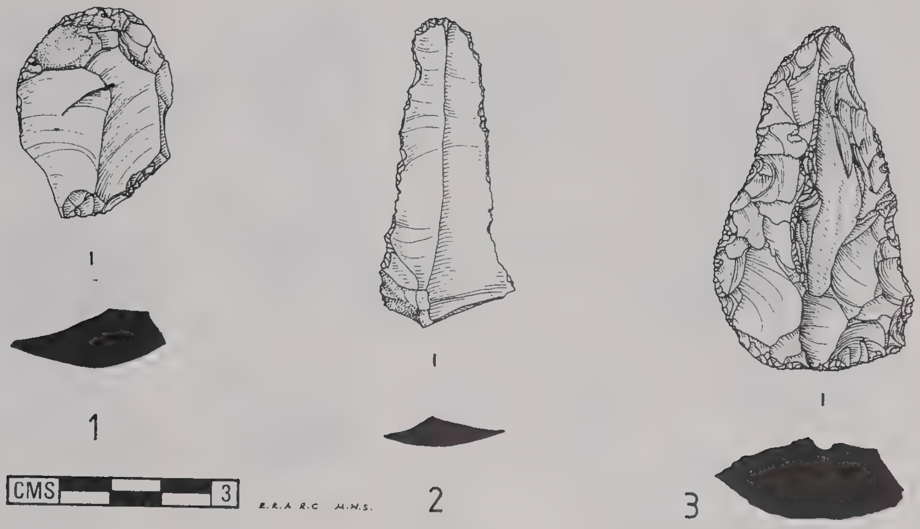


Fig. 58. Sawdon Moor 1 - Flint from Pit 1

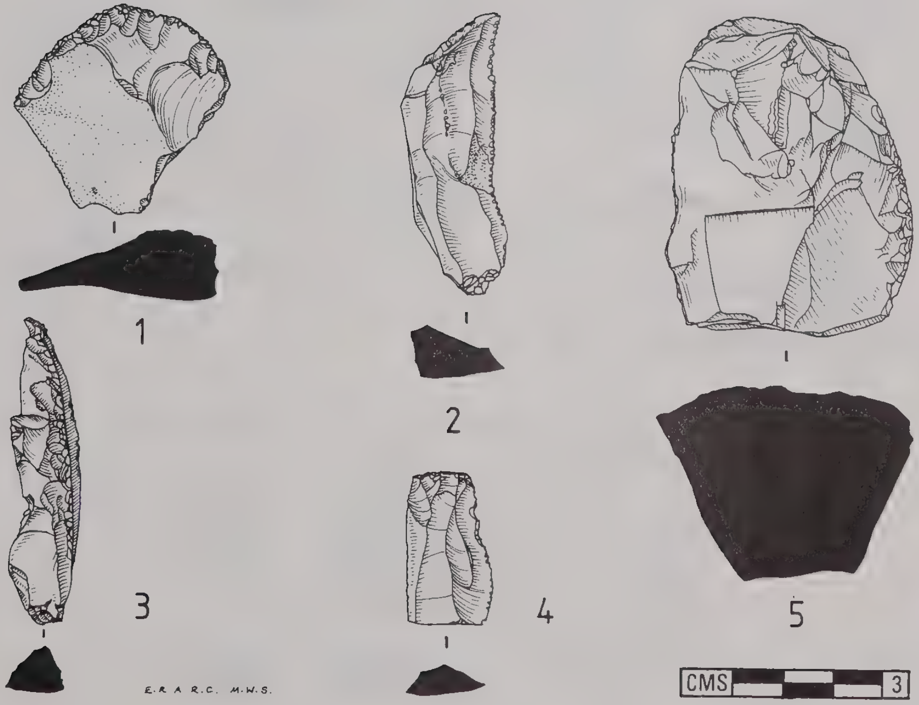


Fig. 59. Sawdon Moor 1 - Flint from Pit 2

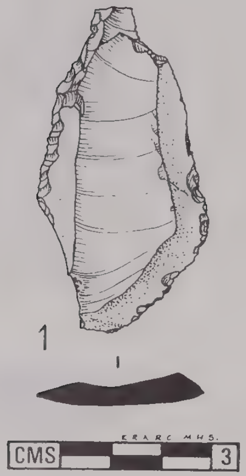


Fig. 60. Sawdon Moor 1 - Flint from Pit 4

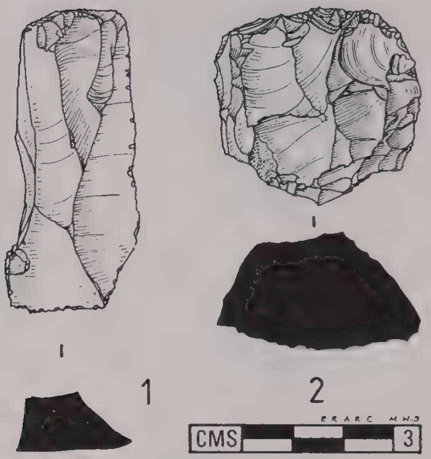


Fig. 62. Sawdon Moor 1 - Flint from Pit 6

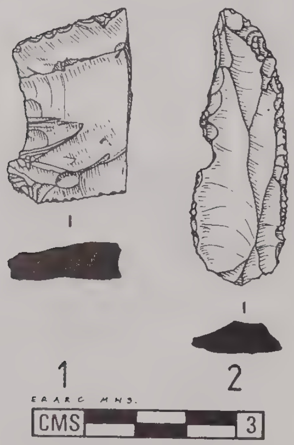


Fig. 61. Sawdon Moor 1 - Flint from Pit 5

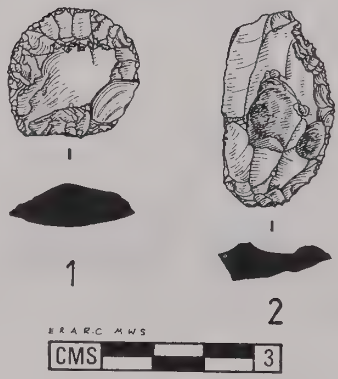


Fig. 64. Sawdon Moor 1 - Flint from Cremation Pit

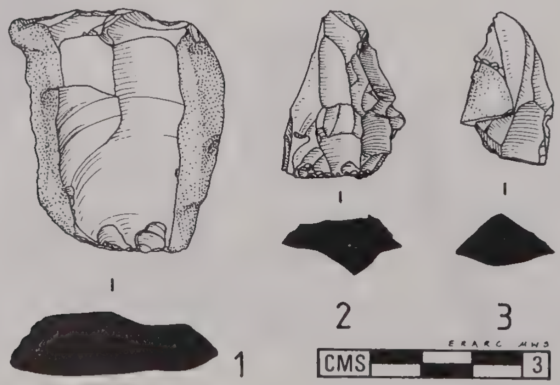


Fig. 63. Sawdon Moor 1 - Flint from Pit 13

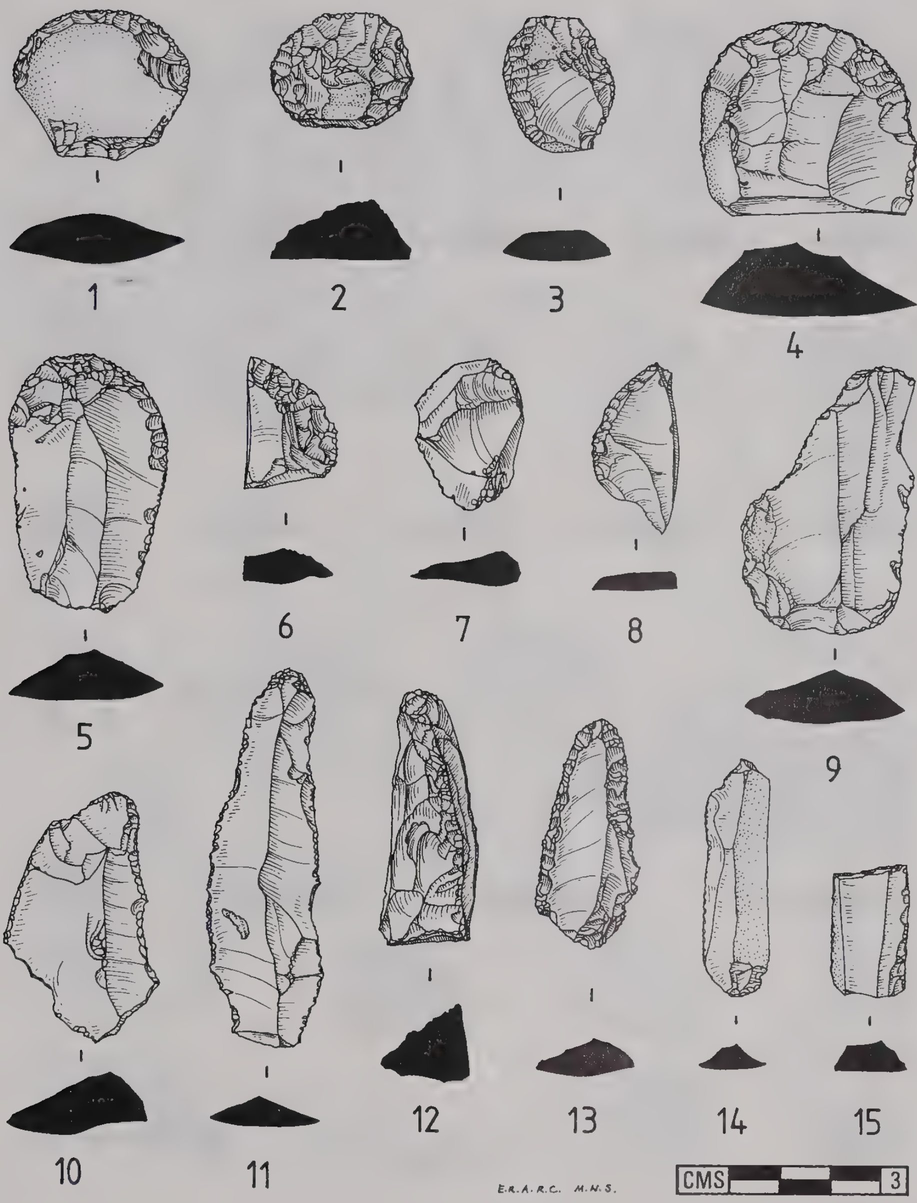


Fig. 65. Sawdon Moor 1 - Flint general finds from old land surface

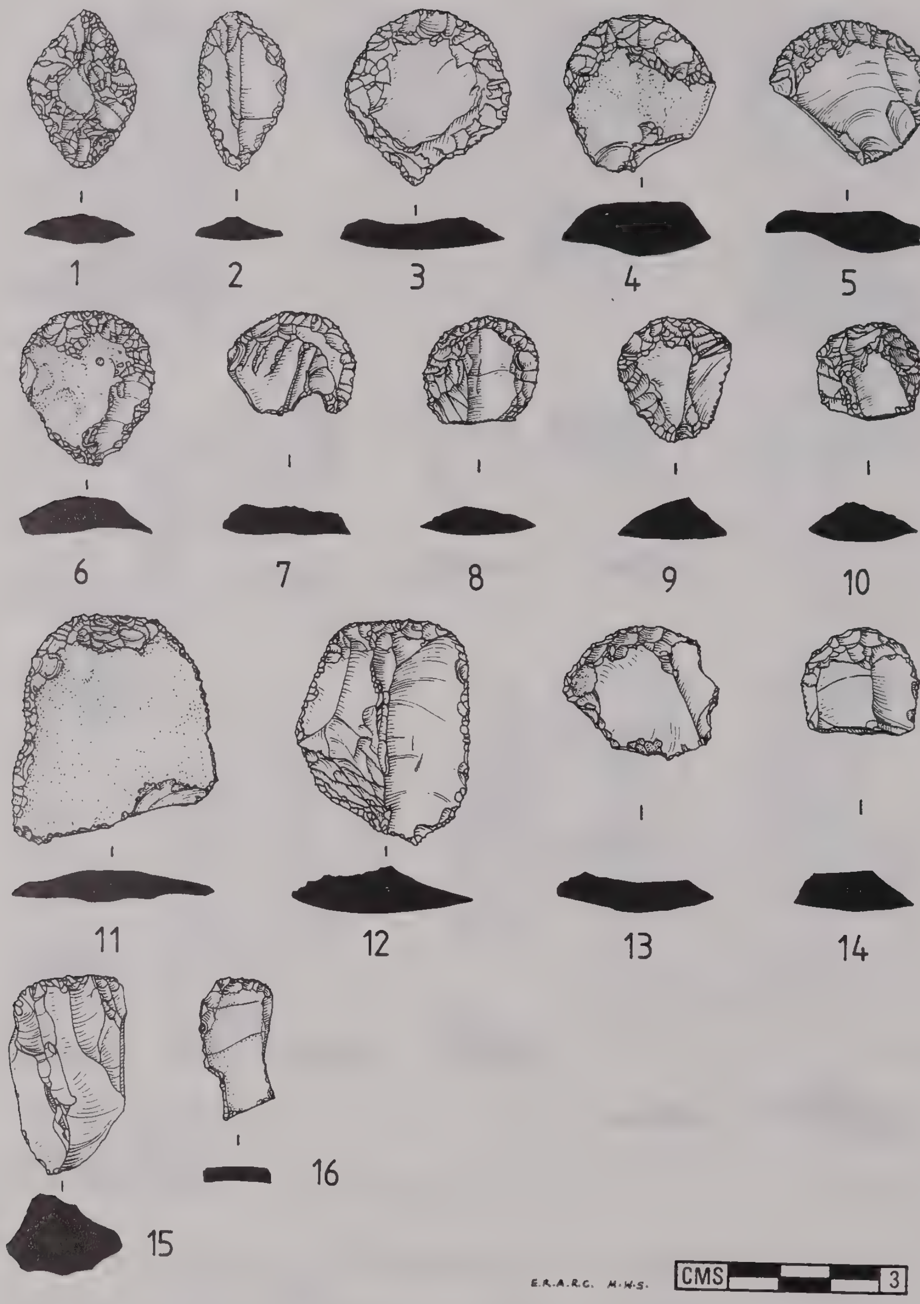


Fig. 66. Sawdon Moor 1 - Flint general finds from mound body

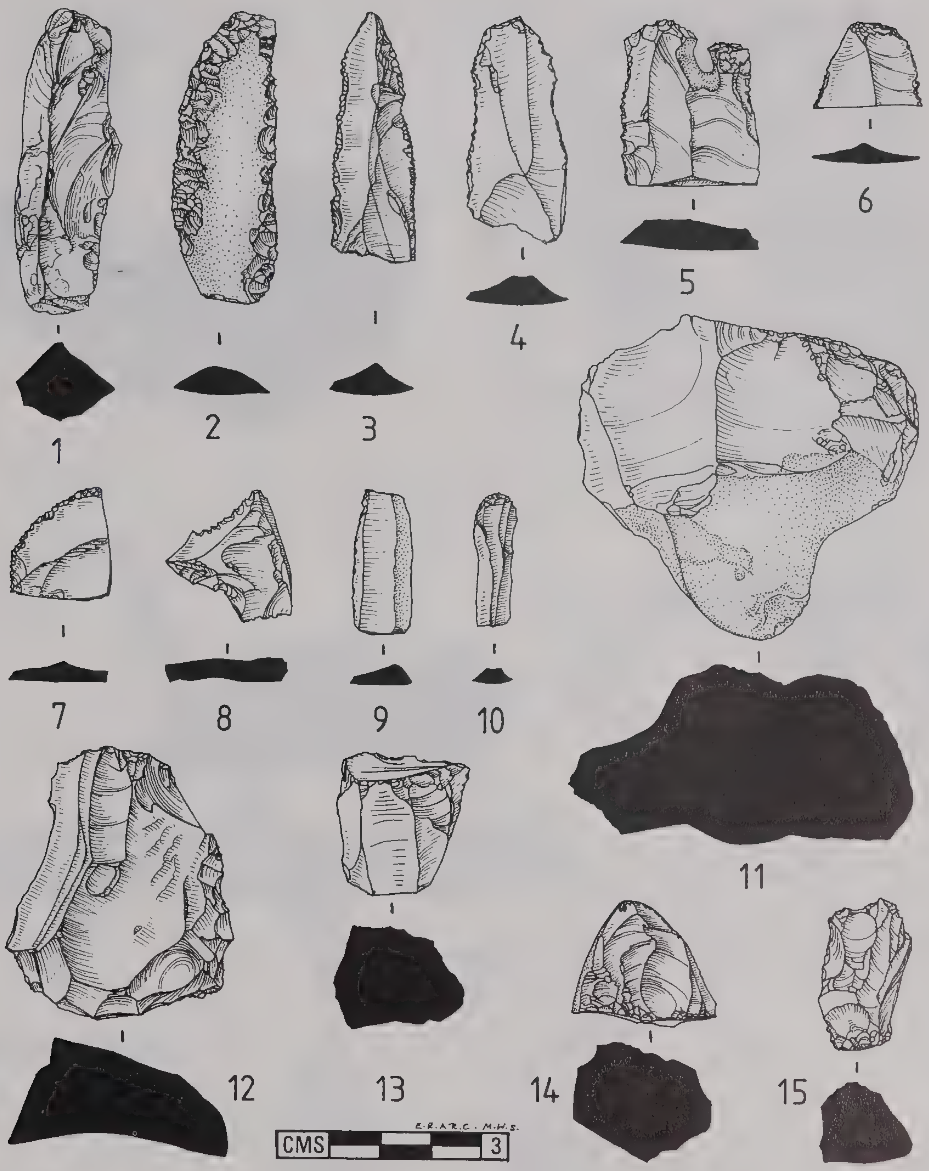


Fig. 67. Sawdon Moor 1 - Flint general finds from mound body

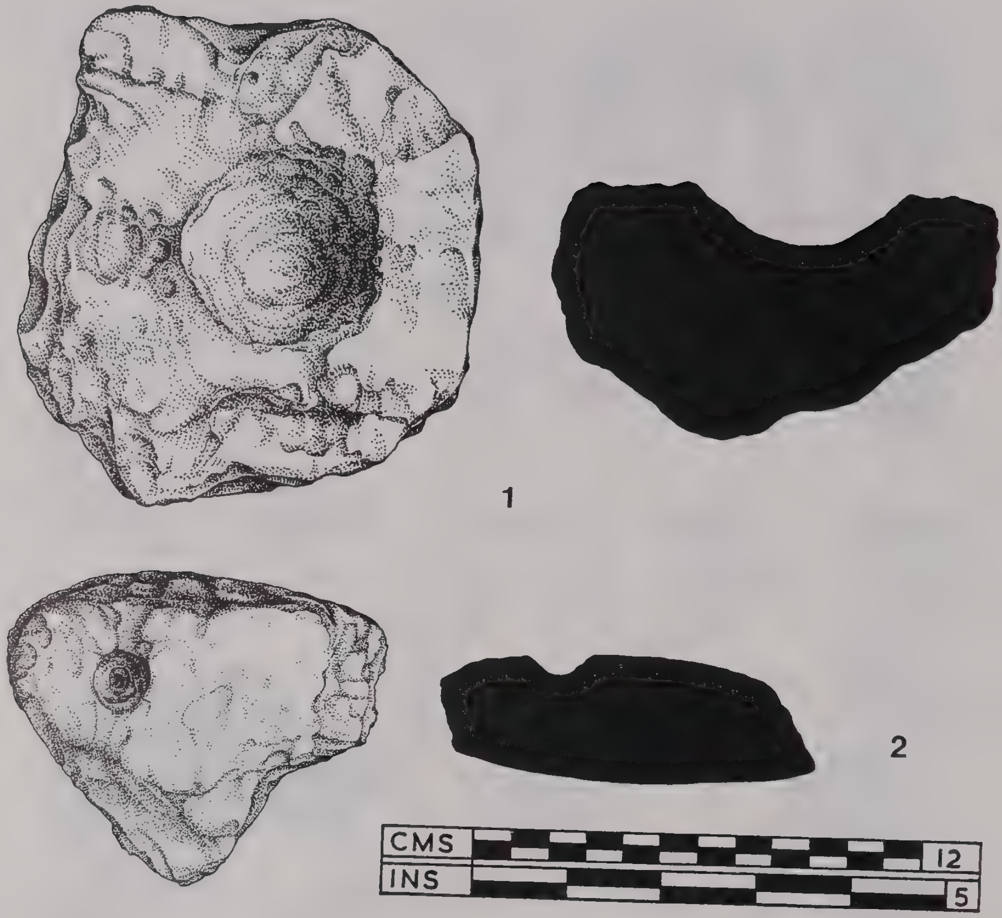


Fig. 68. Sawdon Moor 1 - Worked stones

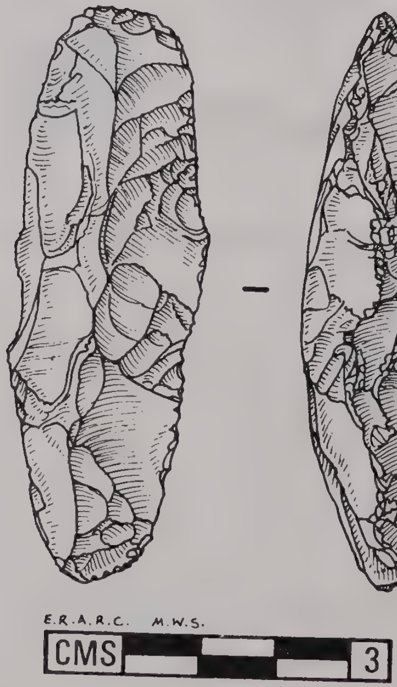


Fig. 69. Sawdon Moor 1 - Flaked stone chisel: Petrology Group VI

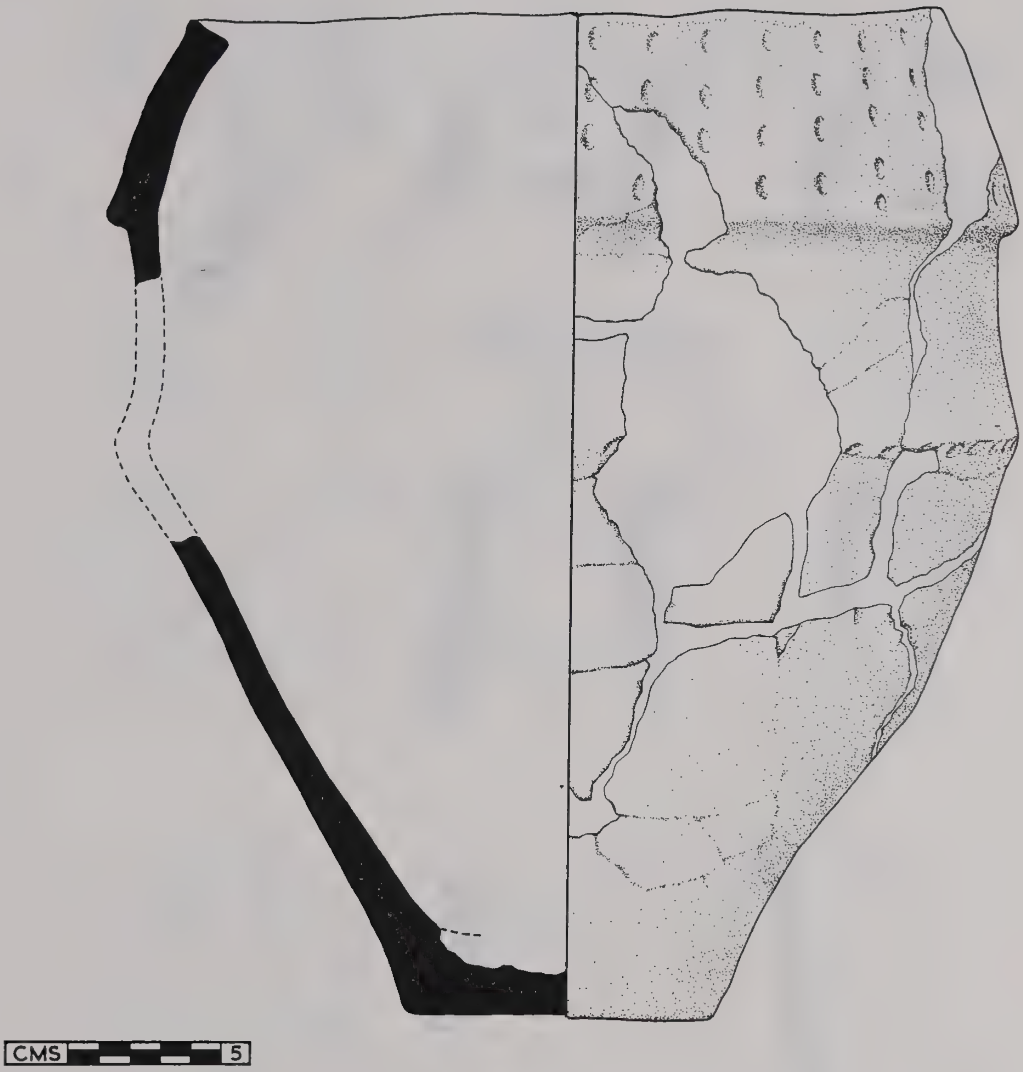


Fig. 70. Sawdon Moor 2 - Collared urn from second stage mound

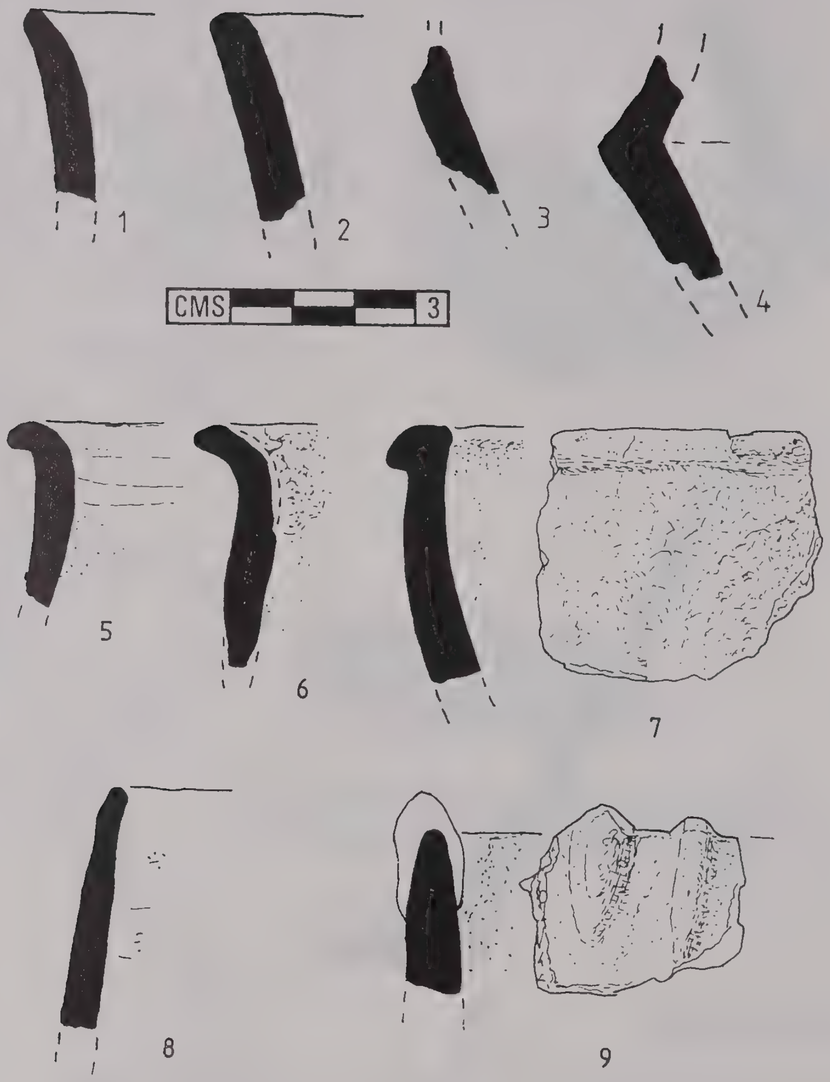


Fig. 71. Sawdon Moor - Pottery 1-4 Barrow 1; 5-9 Barrow 2

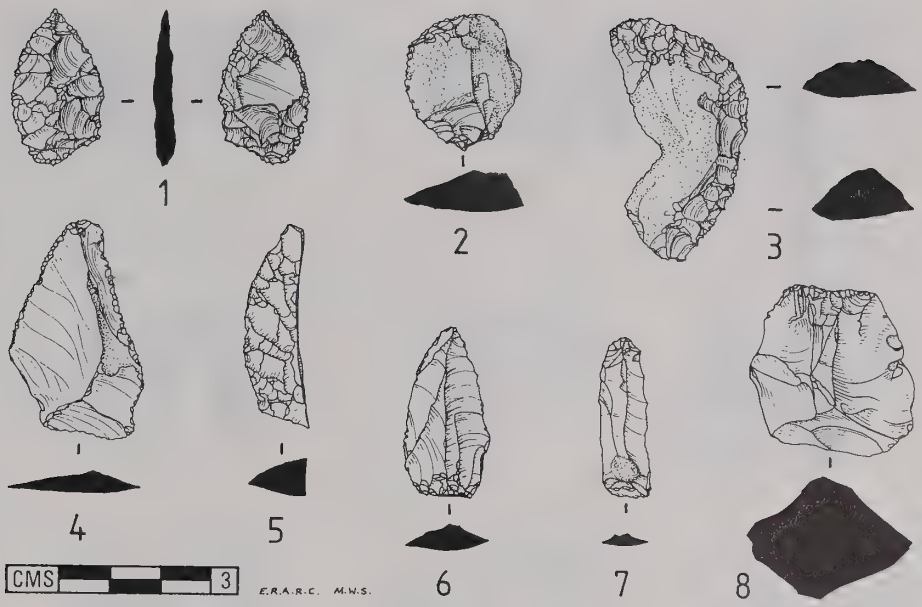


Fig. 72. Sawdon Moor 2 - Flint, general finds

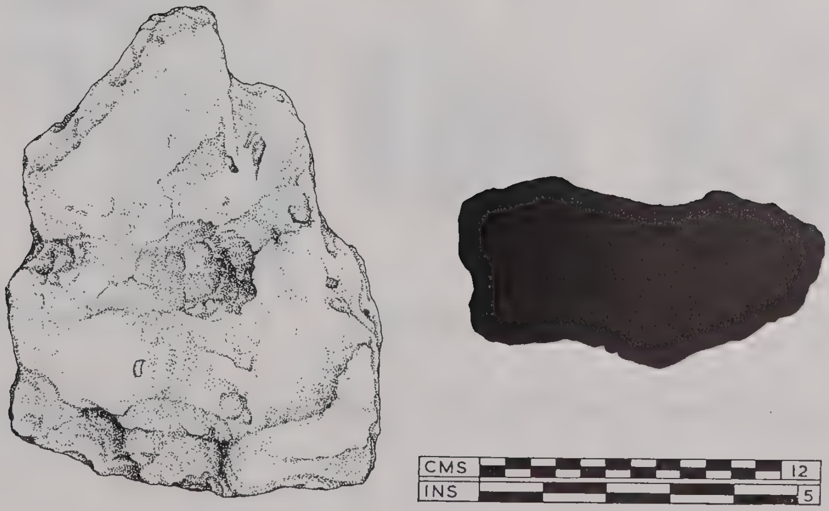


Fig. 73. Sawdon Moor 2 - Cup stone

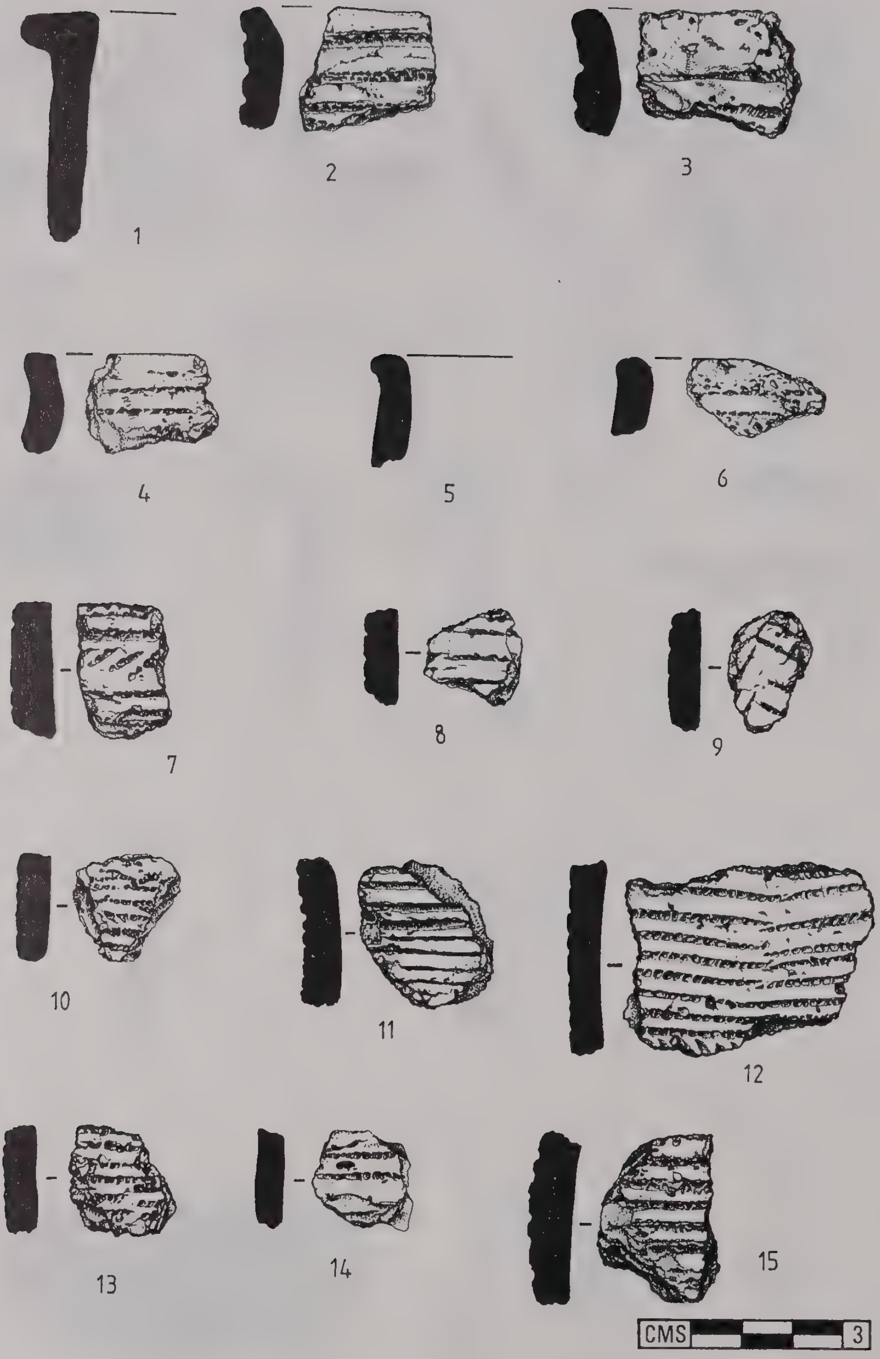


Fig. 74. Seamer Moor - Pottery, 1. Towthorpe style; 2-15. Beaker sherds

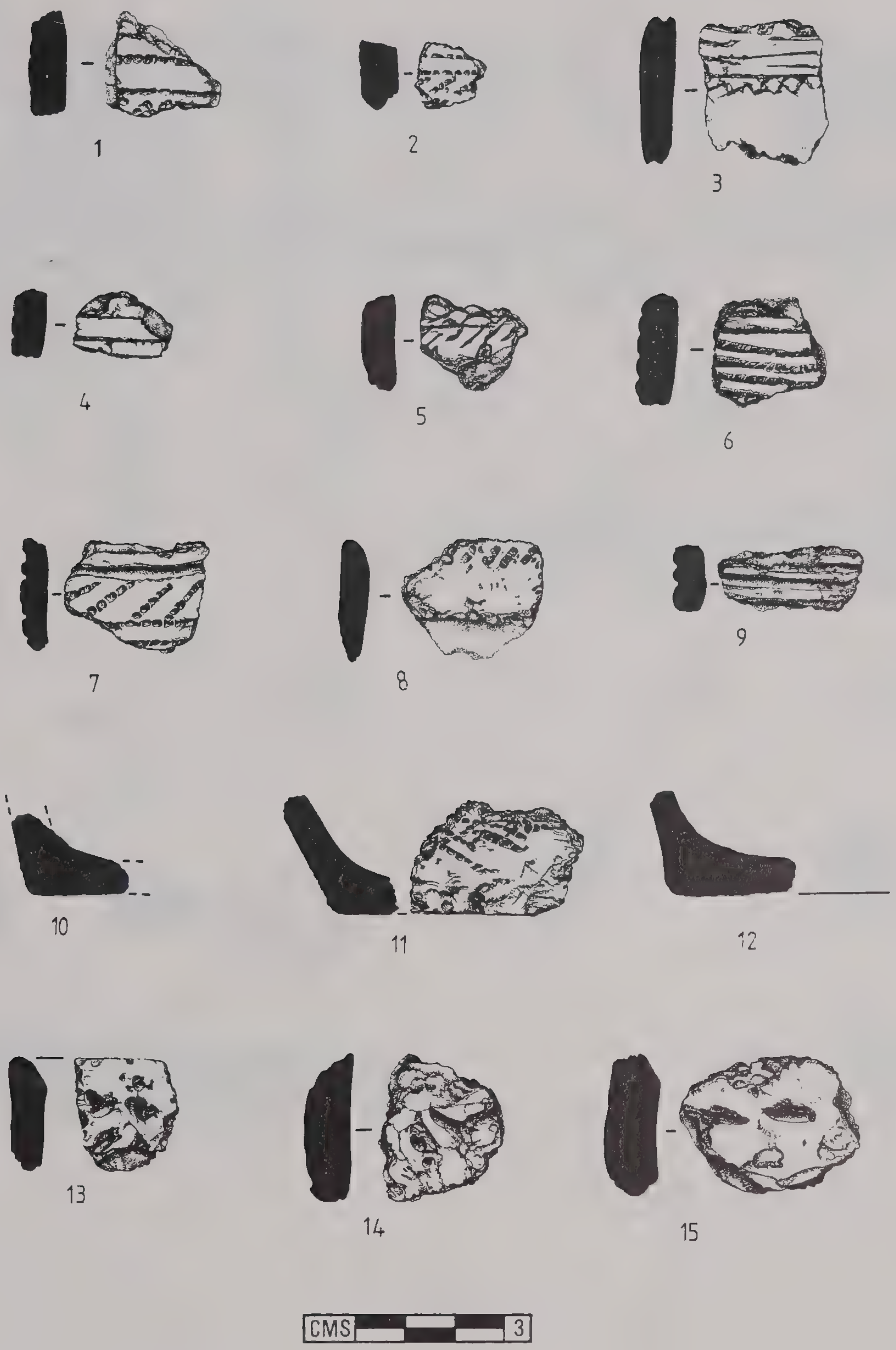


Fig. 75. Seamer Moor - Pottery, Beaker sherds

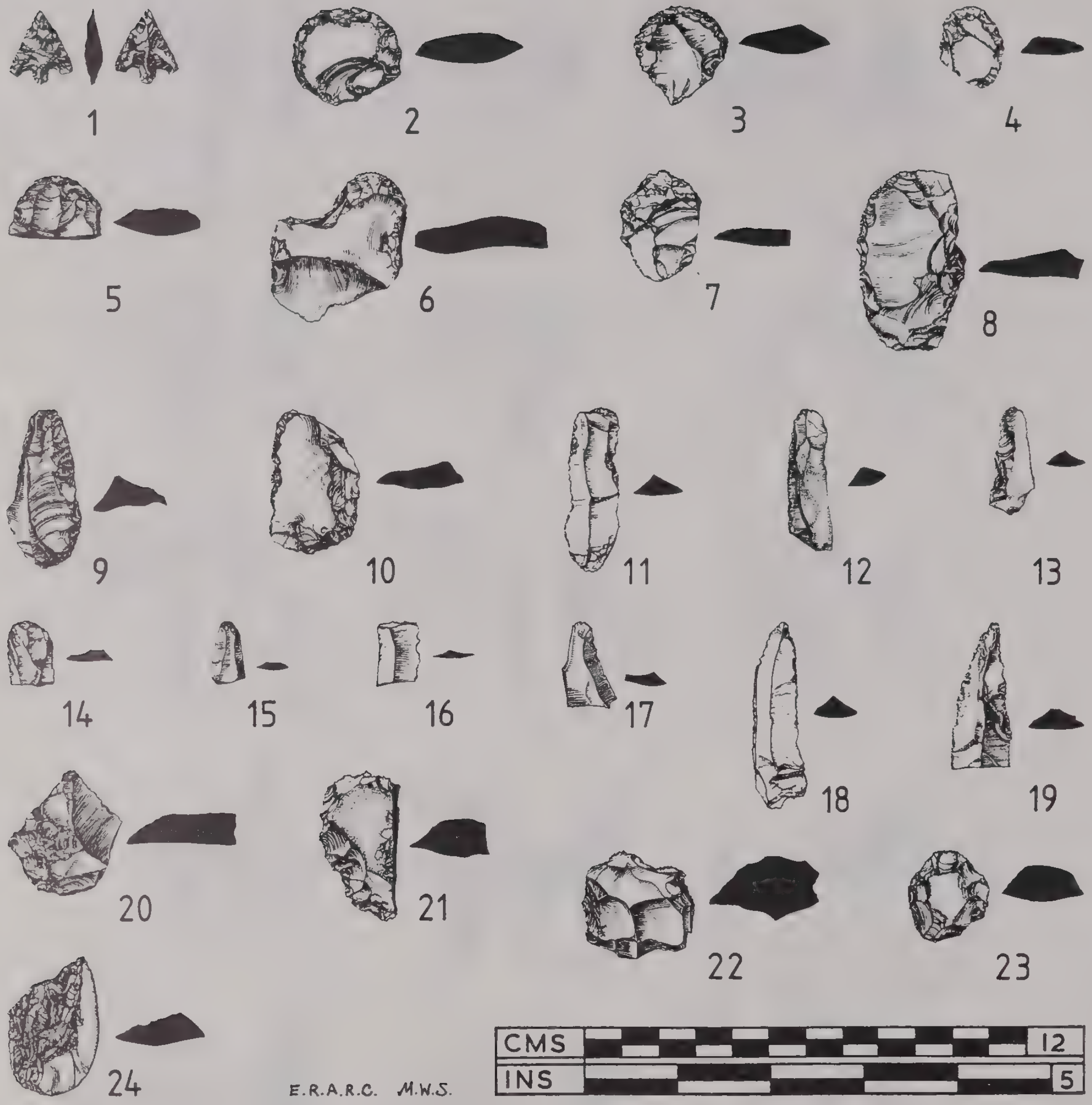


Fig. 76. Seamer Moor - Flint

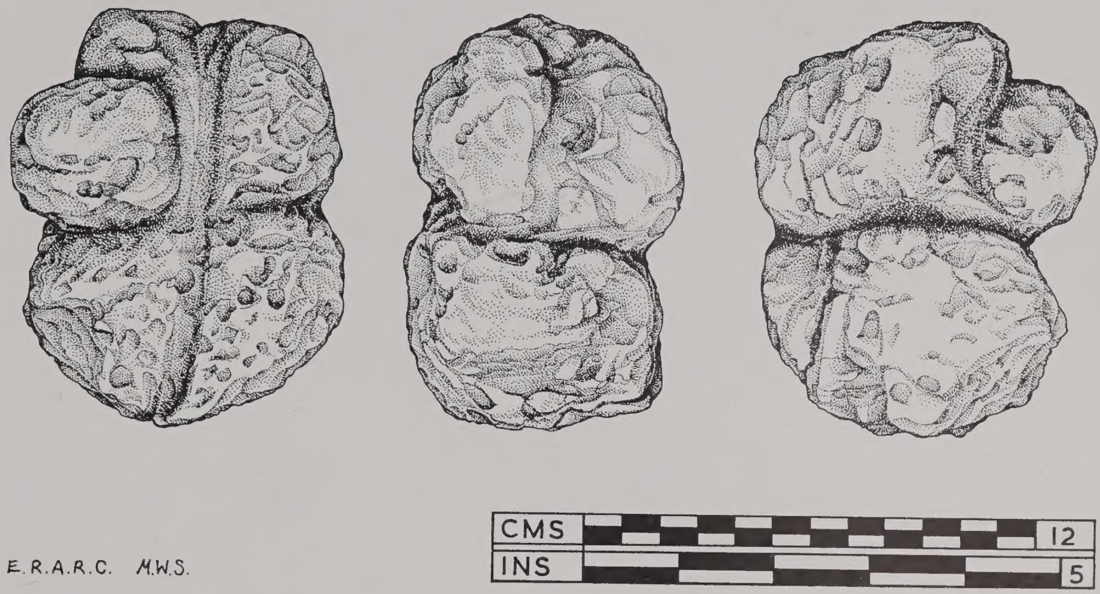


Fig. 77. Seamer Moor - Worked stone

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